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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOFF

THE Sino-Soviet agreements announced last Monday have given rise to a revival of a rather dangerous brand of wishful thinking in the Western press, particularly in America. Once again newspaper editorials claim to see in this growing signs of Chinese independence, of dissatisfaction with the extent of Soviet assistance and sullkiness over what is taken to be Peking's enforced and excessive dependence on Moscow. Whether the agreements possibly conceal more than they reveal is, of course, a legitimate subject for speculation, but the unfortunate aspect of this indoor sport is that it is liable to focus attention on some grotesque tree so sharply as to obliterate the forest beyond.

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WHATEVER else they may seek to achieve, the agreements as announced, stripped of all propaganda foliage, are sufficiently far-reaching to demand close attention. The Soviet promise to withdraw Russian troops from Port Arthur next year, for example, is an historic one for China regardless of any sinister motives that may be attributed to this move, correctly or otherwise. Its implementation would mark the first time in more than a century that Chinese territory would be completely rid of foreign troops, allied or imposed. This, of course, apart from Formosa, over which the Peking Government quite unmistakably claims sovereignty, and the British colonies of Hong Kong and Macao, over which it does not (at least at present). Reports of increased Chinese pressure to end the operation of Port Arthur as a joint naval base, which was agreed upon by the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1950, are not plausible in view of the fact that under the terms of the treaty the Russians were to have turned the base over to undivided Chinese control during 1952. However, the Korean war was still at its height when the original period of joint operation expired, and a supplementary accord extended the stay of the Soviet garrison in that strategic naval port.

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WHETHER or not the agreement was intended to point a finger at the American troops in Japan, there is little doubt that Chinese and Russian propaganda will make full use of this angle on every convenient occasion to fan the resentment that undoubtedly smoulders there. Japan was able to be chauvinistically proud of her spotless sovereignty at a time when all sorts of foreign armies were stationed on Chinese soil — among them the Japanese.

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THE financial agreements just concluded in Peking are not extraordinary. The Soviet Union has granted her neighbour a new long-term credit of 520 million roubles. Taking the latest Chinese population figures of 600 million, this would compare to a long-term credit to Israel of about $380,000. Of much greater significance, both militarily and economically, are the two large railway projects that are to be undertaken. The first, a joint Sino-Soviet-Outer Mongolian enterprise to lay rails from China, through Mongolia, and to connect them with the trans-Siberian railway, presumably in the vicinity of Irkutsk, will cut travelling time from Moscow to Peking by something like 1,800 kilometres. The second undertaking, a trans-Asian line cutting across undeveloped Northwestern China to Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, where it will link up with the south Siberian railway network, will bring the iron horse for the first time to the provinces of Chinghai, Kansu and Singkiang. It is in the latter province that most of the joint Sino-Soviet companies now turned over to the Chinese are situated. The decision to construct a railway at this time suggests that the oil and non-ferrous metallurgy industries that have been under construction for nearly four years are nearing completion.

Jerusalem, October 15.

US Senate Body Sees 'Chaos' In South Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today said that conditions in Indo-China had seriously deteriorated and in South Vietnam there was a danger of "complete internal chaos."

The report was by Senator Mike Mansfield, who recently made a two-month survey in Indo-China.

Mr. Mansfield urged the cessation of the U.S. Economic aid to Indo-China "preliminary to a complete reappraisal of our present policies" if the South Vietnam Government should fall.

SAIGON, Thursday (Reuter). — Vietnam Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem has now accepted the suggestion of Bao Dai, head of state, that he should widen his cabinet to end a month-old political crisis, authoritative sources said here today.

The dispute began when Gen. Nguyen Van Hinh, Chief of Staff, defied the Premier's order to go on leave to France. Earlier this week Premier Diem refused Bao Dai's suggestion that he should include General Hinh and two other generals in his government.

Enlargement of the cabinet is expected to be announced before the weekend.

Meanwhile, reports received here today said that Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander of the Vietminh army, visited Hanoi yesterday being the first notable Vietminh representative to visit the northern capital since the take-over. Vietminh leader Ho Chi Minh is expected to visit Hanoi on Saturday in order to greet Indian Premier Nehru who is passing through on his way to China.

2 Candidates in Syria For Post of Premier

Premier Said el Ghazi, of Syria, yesterday announced his resignation, and President Hashem el Attasi immediately began preparations to form a new government. It was believed that one of the new Independent deputies would be given the task of forming the new cabinet.

There are only two possible candidates for the post, one being Ghazi and the other Khaled el Azzem.

Dr. Nazim el Kudsi, a former Premier and prominent member of the a-Sha'ab Party, was elected Speaker of the new Parliament yesterday. He received 78 out of the 138 votes of the new deputies present.

The election of Dr. Kudsi was regarded as a stabilising factor in the present Cabinet crisis resulting from the fact that no party had gained a majority in the House to enable it to form a government.

Dr. Kudsi is a veteran statesman and some years ago originated the "Kudsi Arab Federation" scheme which was rejected by the Arab League because it called for Syria's union with Iraq and other Arab countries.

(ANA, NBABS)

HURRICANE HAVOC IN HAITI

MIAMI, Thursday (Reuter). — Hurricane "Hazel" swept on towards the south-eastern Bahama Islands today after spreading death and destruction in Haiti, where 200 were killed and 300 injured in Aux Cayes. The town of Jeremie with 11,000 inhabitants was almost entirely swept into the sea.

Floods added to the misery as torrential rains are swelling rivers, blocking roads and thwarting urgently needed rescue operations. The gale caused much damage in remote mountain villages with a heavy death toll expected.

Germans to Drill in Sinai

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Government has granted a concession to a West German company to drill for oil in the Sinai Peninsula, it was announced here today.

Israel, Jordan Arrange Direct Border Contact

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—An arrangement for direct contact between high level officers on both sides of the demarcation line in Jerusalem is expected to be signed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning between Aluf-Mishneh I. Amichai, Jerusalem Area Commander, and his opposite number on the Jordan side. The ceremony is scheduled to take place in the former Government House, where the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization has its headquarters; Major General E. L. M. Burns is expected to attend, but it is understood that the U.N. will not be a party to the arrangement.

The arrangement follows protracted negotiations by General Burns, who had taken up an idea suggested by the Israel Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, in one of the earliest meetings between the two. Rav Aluf Dayan's contention was that a similar agreement had worked well between himself and Col. Abdullah Tel, when they both were commanding the opposing forces in the Jerusalem area just before the Rhodes Armistice was signed. It was the proper kind of arrangement for two parties who really meant to maintain the peace, Rav-Aluf Dayan is known to maintain. It provides for the establishment of a direct telephone line between such responsible officers on both sides who would be authorized to issue the necessary orders to stop any unprovoked act of hostility committed by lower ranks, or any unauthorized person along the border.

Different Formula

It is understood that the U.N. had suggested a somewhat different formula, which would have put the U.N. headquarters in the position of an intermediary between the commanders. This idea is known to be contrary to the basic contentions of the Israel Chief of Staff, who would like as much direct contact with the opposite side as possible.

In order not to hamper the negotiations, it was understood that the press would not be informed until the arrangement was actually signed. However, the Jordan Minister of Defence last night told reporters that "Israel had agreed to an arrangement suggested by Jordan."

The possibility of extending the Jerusalem agreement to other areas is entertained in responsible circles here. Rav-Aluf Dayan had indeed suggested that a similar arrangement be tried along the Gaza Strip. However, the chances of this — or any other — arrangement surviving depend solely on the good will of both sides to maintain the peace. There had been "local commanders' meetings" for over four years with certain halls, but they had invariably degenerated into a farce because of Jordan's insistence that the "commanders" be junior officers (second Lieutenant) or even NCO's (sergeant). As they had no authority in the area, they could not possibly implement any decisions or necessary measures for the prevention of infiltration and for creating a general peaceful atmosphere.

BREWSTER ASSUMES M.A.C. OFFICE TODAY

Lt. Colonel Charles F. Brewster (U.S. Army) assumes the Chairmanship of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission at noon today. The appointment, in succession to Commander Elmo Hutchison, was announced yesterday by General E. L. M. Burns, U.N. Chief of Staff.

The first meeting of the MAC under the chairmanship of Lt. Colonel Brewster is to be held next Wednesday. The Army spokesman announced on Tuesday that the Israel delegation would attend this meeting.

Alaska Democrats Gain

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Thursday (UP). — Democrats scored a smashing victory in Alaska's general election, unofficial returns from more than a third of the territory's 203 precincts showed yesterday.

It is regarded as significant as it is claimed that elections here generally forecast the nation's political climate.

Marta Prison Term Quashed

The Supreme Court Martial yesterday quashed the nine-month imprisonment sentence imposed by a District Court Martial on Sergeant Aharon Marta, 21, for unsoldierly conduct and the public utterance of political opinion in Haifa Port on May 2 last. The Court found Marta guilty of bringing into contempt the Army, his uniform and his rank, and ordered that he be reduced to the rank of private. Marta has since completed his term of service and is now a building worker in the Haifa area.

The Court accepted the contention that the lower court's sentence had been exaggerated and bore no relation to the charges on which Marta was found guilty.

"It seems to us that even if the District Court Martial were justified in finding the accused guilty, the punishment it imposed — nine months in prison — was a most exaggerated one which bore no relation to the severity of the offence, taking into consideration that the accused's previous army record was spotless. There was a measure of exaggeration in the terms which the District Court Martial used when they characterised the offences as "degenerate" and his words as "Incitement against the Government."

The President of the Supreme Court Martial, Aluf-Mishne N. Shadmi, took 50 minutes to read the 16-page typewritten judgment. On the bench with him were Aluf-Mishne A. Gelber, Sgan-Aluf M. Heruti, Sgan-Aluf Y. Hacohen and Rav-Seren M. Tradok.

The State of Israel is a democracy resting upon the principles of liberty. Without freedom of speech there would be no possibility of exchanging opinions, the Court noted. The test of this freedom is in the utterance of an unaccepted idea. Freedom of speech does not mean, however, anarchy of speech, the court stated.

The tribunal unanimously rejected the District Court Martial's interpretation of Marta's remarks on emigration as "unbecoming behaviour" and rejected this charge. The count on which the accused had been found guilty of violating Army regulations by expressing a "political opinion," was dismissed by a majority of the Court.

The Supreme Court Martial found Marta guilty of a charge not included in the original sheet although the Court thought it stemmed from facts which came to light in the course of the appeal that the accused had acted in a manner unbecoming to his Army rank. On May 2, when in uniform, he publicly mocked "the institution which had put the uniform on me."

The judgment awaits approval by the Chief of Staff.

TURKEY WOOS NURI TO JOIN ALLIANCE

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Turkey is seeking to persuade Iraqi Premier Nuri e-Said to abandon his proposals for a broad Middle East defence organisation in favour of direct links with Turkey and Pakistan, "The New York Times" reported today from Ankara.

Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes and Foreign Minister Fuad Koprulu have been conferring with Nuri in Istanbul on the problem of Middle East defence.

In London Nuri reportedly proposed a wide Middle East defence grouping including Britain, France, the Arab states, Turkey and possibly other countries in the area.

Gov't Steps Into Spreading Dock Strike in Britain

LONDON, Thursday. — Labour Minister Sir Walter Monckton took the first official step to intervene in the London dock strike when he called on both employers and union representatives to meet him tomorrow.

The Government action came after strike leaders warned they would extend the walkout of dockers over all Britain in a move which would effectively cut the nation's lifelines.

A total of 30,000 dockers and repairmen are out in two separate disputes affecting 232 ships, while the London bus strike worsened as 12,000 drivers and conductors failed to show up for work today, holding up more than 2,000 buses.

In spite of the seriousness of the situation, Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's Government at an emergency session decided the time is not yet ripe to call out the troops to protect Britain's food supply and export trade. Sir Winston is being constantly informed on the strike.

Leaders of a rival right-wing union charged that the dock and transport strikes are Communist-fostered, stating it is not an industrial but "a political fight."

USSR Says Repatriation Only Refugee Solution

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The Soviet Union yesterday joined Saudi Arabia and the Lebanon in opposing two draft resolutions which would make host countries ultimately responsible for refugees in their territory.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. G.F. Sakain, told the U.N. Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee that neither draft recognises repatriation as the "only solution" to the refugee problem, and for this reason he would vote against them.

The Arab delegates claimed both proposals would create a "dangerous precedent."

'French, Israel Interests Same on Suez Canal'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — M. E Depreux, a Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies and former Minister of Interior and Education in French cabinets, told the Press here today that "there is a complete identity of interests between France and Israel in regard to free shipping in the Suez Canal and all other international sea channels.

"The two countries feel the same about establishing peace in the Middle East and striving for world peace," M. Depreux said.

Bat Galim is Test of Egypt's Treaty with Britain—Eban

Three Security Council Members Propose Postponing Debate

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Ambassador Abba Eban charged before the Security Council today that the Suez Canal blockade not only violated Israel's international rights, but also the general armistice agreement.

The Security Council took no action on Lebanon's proposal to postpone discussion of Israel's complaint of the Egyptian detention of the ship Bat Galim in the Suez, but invited Israel to make a statement on its complaint first.

The Lebanese delegate, Dr. Charles Malik, suggested that no good purpose would be served in debating the matter until the investigation of the incident had been completed by the Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission. He said it would not be conducive to peace in the Middle East to "rake up" this matter before the Council had the Commission's report before it.

He was supported by Dr. T.F. Tsiang, of Nationalist China, who said it might be preferable to wait for a report from a neutral third party.

Dr. Malik noted that the Council followed such procedure in the past, and last year had adjourned debate on the Jordan complaint regarding the Kibya incident until a report had been received from U.N. authorities on the spot. He said that the Council had debated the same general Suez Canal question in February or March and that according to the letters filed by Israel and Egypt the seizure of the Bat Galim was the only new incident to have occurred since the last debate.

Malik's Filibuster

While filibustering as usual Dr. Malik apparently was not willing to make his own motion for postponement and called for further discussion from other members of the Council.

The Colombian delegate stressed the basic conflict between Israel and the Arab states as demonstrated by the continuing flow of incidents before the Council. Therefore the Council must discuss the substantive issue rather than specific incidents. But he added, as long as the auxiliary body, the MAC, is involved the Council should wait for its report on this incident and then take up the overall situation.

Mr. Eban, reviewing the background of the Suez Canal problem, declared that Israel's rights are firmly established and she did not have to argue in the Council for free passage through the Canal.

"We are attempting to terminate the persistent violation of these rights," he declared.

Mr. Eban said that this was the third time Israel had brought the question of the Suez blockade to the attention of the Council. This fact indicated, he said, the "deplorable insistence of Egypt on maintaining a practice condemned by the world.

Mr. Eban recalled the Council's resolution of September, 1951 calling on Egypt to cease interfering with shipping through the Canal and said that in March of this year eight members of the Council had been ready to reiterate that decision but the Council was prevented (by the Soviet veto) from giving form effect to this majority opinion.

Nevertheless, Mr. Eban said, it was clear that the 1951 resolution still governed the situation completely.

Referring to the agreement between Britain and Egypt for the evacuation of the British Suez base, Mr. Eban said Egypt was on the eve of receiving exclusive occupation of Suez. This was precisely the moment to test the situation. It was vital, he said, that the international community should know that in inheriting exclusive occupation Egypt understood her obligations to be bound by international law.

Quite apart from the specific incident of the "flagrant" seizure of the Bat Galim there was ample reason why the Security Council should review this question and vindicate international law.

'LITTLE EVIDENCE'

MANCHESTER, Thursday (Reuter). — The liberal "Manchester Guardian" today claimed that Egypt has offered little evidence against Israel in the case of the cargo vessel, Bat Galim.

"Egypt alleged that the ship was arrested because it opened fire upon Egyptians. But remarkably little evidence has been offered and the Israelis claim that the only weapon upon the ship was a revolver which belonged to the captain," the paper pointed out.

It said that, in challenging the legality of the blockade, Israel may want to discover what is the meaning of Article 2 of the Anglo-Egyptian Heads of Agreement over Suez. This reads that the agreement will express the determination of both parties to uphold the 1888 Convention.

"Egypt may think that it sees a loophole in this agreement," the paper concluded, "but can Britain?"

Many Jews Arrested In Cairo 'Spy' Hunt

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — In addition to those named by police as belonging to an Israel spy organization about 100 Jews from all walks of life had been taken into custody and questioned, the special correspondent of the "Jewish Observer" in Cairo reported yesterday.

Among them are the sons of many prominent Egyptian Jews. Great publicity is being given to the "spy ring" story and many families affected by the arrests have been deeply disturbed. The Egyptian Jewish community has not been so nervous since the summer of 1948.

Israel's Envoy Meets US, British Delegates

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — As Israel's complaint against Egypt for illegal blockade of the Suez Canal was about to come before the Security Council here today a round of hectic activities placed many of the most explosive Israel-Arab issues in bold perspective.

Ambassador Abba Eban in his capacity as chief of the Israel U.N. delegation, was reported to be meeting with the heads of both the U.S. and British delegations. He had also asked Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, head of the Soviet delegation, for a meeting but it is not known whether he had seen him.

It was not overlooked that Mr. Eban's meeting may take in broader problems than had been under discussion in Washington and London.

'A-Diffa' Says US Asked Quick Bat Galim Solution

Following his recent meeting with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, stated he had received instructions from Washington to advise the Egyptian Government to undertake a "quiet, speedy solution" of the Bat Galim incident, the Old City "A-Diffa" reported yesterday.

The paper reported that the State Department communicated a similar request to Ahmed Hussein, Egyptian Ambassador to Washington.

Ramallah Radio reported last night that the U.N. investigators into the Bat Galim case will continue their probe today.

30,000 at 1st Gadna Nat'l Rally

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A total of 180 rifles cracked as one over the heads of a 30,000 crowd as Nahal units saluted the youth battalions in the name of the Army at the first national Gadna rally in the Ramat Gan stadium this afternoon.

With this prelude a colourful afternoon of demonstrations on the stadium green was begun by the thousands of Gadna youth who danced around bonfires and sent up rockets. Blazing slogans read "Always Ready for the Defence of the Country."

Meanwhile, the last of the combines and other rolling agricultural machinery rumbled past the box filled with distinguished visitors who included Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Minister of Defence, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, the Knesset Speaker, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, the Chief of Staff, Sgan-Aluf Ram Ron, O.C. Gadna, Mr. Haim Levanon, the Tel Aviv Mayor, and Mr. Avraham Krinitzi, the Ramat Gan Mayor.

Earlier, Mr. Lavon told the rally: "Israel is only a bridgehead to the Jewish people's future... It is our duty to turn this bridgehead itself into a safe possession and to strengthen the bridgehead itself, for it is not at all well entrenched even as a bridgehead... You, Gadna youth, should be ready in a few years to assume the responsibility of your part in the national effort. This will require of you a strong body, a firm spirit, love of the homeland, and readiness to sacrifice."

"In turning this bridgehead of Israel into a permanent haven for many of the nation," the Minister of Defence said, "we shall receive nothing as a gift. We shall have to fight bitterly for every step ahead, and to pay in full for every gain."

The Gadna were presented with their flag by Mr. Lavon. Crimson red, the flag shows the

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 4)

GIRL DROWNS

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Shulamit Bezalel, 17, of Jerusalem, drowned in Lake Kinneret, off Tiberias, today. A police investigation showed that the girl was unable to swim and drowned immediately on entering the water. A friend who was accompanying her also could not swim, but she was saved by by-standers. Shulamit's father was killed in Kfar Etzion during the War of Liberation and her brother fell in Jerusalem.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi will hold open house at Bet Hanassi on Sunday, the fifth day of the intermediate days of Succot, between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

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Mr. Moshe Shapira, Minister for Religious Affairs and for Social Welfare, yesterday spoke on "The Religious Problems of the State and the Duty of Rabbis in the Diaspora towards Israel," to the group of rabbis from the U.S. and Britain attending a seminar in Jerusalem arranged by the Torah Education Department of the World Zionist Organization.

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Mr. Dennis Healey, former International Secretary of the British Labour Party, called on the Histadrut Executive yesterday and was received by the Secretary General, Mr. Mordechai Namir, M.K. A reception for Mr. Healey was held at the home of Mr. Reuven Barkatt, of the Histadrut Executive.

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Mr. Michael Sacher, Honorary Treasurer of the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain and Ireland, and Mrs. Sacher, accompanied by Mrs. Ann Marks of London, were guests of honour at a reception held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Avraham Granott in Jerusalem on Tuesday evening.

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Mr. Gershon Canaan (Kohn), architect, and Mrs. Canaan, have returned from Texas to their home in Jerusalem. Mr. Canaan is the author of "Rebuilding the Land of Israel," a description of the architecture of Israel, old and new. He was graduated from the University of Texas with a Master's degree in architecture and a Bachelor's degree in city planning.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. E. Ben-Artzi, Director of Mekorot, and Mr. A. Wiener, Tahal's Chief Engineer, returning from West Germany in connection with the purchase by the Shlumim Corporation of five pumping stations; Prof. Aharon Katchalsky, of the Weizmann Institute of Science, from conferences on polymers held in France and Italy (by TWA); Prof. Isaac Berenblum, head of the Department of Experimental Biology at the Weizmann Institute, returning from a three months' visit to North and South America during which he attended the international congress of cancer, held in Sao Paolo, Brazil; Mr. David Loev, electronics engineer of Philadelphia, to join the staff of the Weizmann Institute's Electronics Department; Miss Aviva Pe'er, "Miss Israel," from the international beauty contest in the U.S.; Mr. Pinhas Eilon, Second Secretary at the Israel Embassy in Washington, returning home upon completion of his tour of service abroad; Mr. T. Yisrael Barsilai, member of the Mapam Central Committee, from a seven weeks' visit to Hashomer Hatzair branches in Europe (by El Al); Dr. Yosef Weiss, European representative of the Bank Leumi, from Zurich on a short visit; Mr. John Adler, Manager of *The Jerusalem Post*, from convalescence in Canada with Mrs. Adler; Mr. K.H. Baruth, from the International Town Planning Congress in Edinburgh.

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Mr. and Mrs. Emile Visser returned on October 11 by El Al from a business trip to Western Europe.

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Mrs. Tony Jonas-Husbner, of "Pinati" (My Corner) Ladies' Fashions, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, has just returned from Paris and London.

BARTUR CHECKING TURKISH TRADE

Mr. Moshe Bartur, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Division, left for Istanbul and Ankara yesterday to consult with the Israel representative there on the implications of the Turkish policy of seeking to concentrate their trade with hard currency countries.

No immediate difficulties are foreseen for Israel's exports with Turkey since there are still some $3m.-$5m. to go within the current commercial agreement.

It is expected, *The Jerusalem Post* learns, that Mr. Bartur will be enabled to provide information to the local authorities on the situation in Turkey which has been, until now, extremely fluid and unclear. He is due back in a few days.

ISRAELI NAMED BY MIGRATION BODY

GENEVA, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Herzl Geva Weizmann, nephew of the late Israel President and a soil conservation expert, has been appointed head of the Department of Land Settlement of the 24-nation Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration. He has been loaned to the organization for a two-year period by the Israel Government, it was announced today.

Mr. Weizmann is head of the Israel Joint Planning Centre for Agriculture and Colonization.

Life is reflected in Family Announcements; people read them and they are the best and simplest way of informing your relatives and friends of the event.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 8.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARMON: Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
EDEN: The Sand Wagon. 2nd week.
EDISON: "I Fight to Live." 4th week. Also today at 2 p.m.
ORSIM: I Confess. Today at 2 p.m.: Captain Kidd.
ORION: The Queen of Sheba. 2nd week.
ORNA: "Fruit Defends." 2nd week.
ROM: The Passionate Friends. 2nd week.
STUDIO: "Samson." 5th week. Also today at 2 p.m.
TEL AVIV: Shadows of the Flesh. 2nd week.
ZION: Come Back, Little Sheba.

President Leads Archaeologists On Exploration Into Judea

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Led by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, using cars, jeeps, motorcycles, trucks and buses, the participants in the Archaeological Conference left the cool Ashkelon breeze early yesterday morning for six hours' exploration in the heart of the Judean lowlands.

They first visited Lachish, seat of Kings and District Governors from early Canaanite days. Lachish was captured by Joshua and fortified by Rehoboam, King of Judah. Occupied by the Assyrians and later the Babylonians, it became an archaeological treasure trove following the discovery of the now famous Lachish letters by the late British archaeologist J. Starkey. A large house from the Persian period, gates and city walls of the Israelite period, and a temple from the 14th Century B.C.E. were excavated by Mr. Starkey.

From Lachish, the modern explorers visited Mareshal, birthplace of the prophet Micah. At Mareshal, identified with Tel Sandahanna, remains of the Hellenistic town can be seen on top of the hill. Interesting caves, elaborately decorated with paintings showing influences of Greek art and craftsmanship, formed the main attraction on the slopes and opposite the tel. Beit Govrin, the Byzantine eleuthropolis ("free city"), attracted the scholars for its famous mosaics and painted tomb. The mosaic which formed the floor of a villa belonging to a Byzantine nobleman of the 6th Century depicts the four seasons, a hunting scene and includes a Greek inscription in a church recording the builder's name.

President Speaks

The third session of the Conference then split into two, one section hearing lectures on the history of Ashdot by Mr. Kaplan and on Philistine pottery by Mrs. E. Dothan. The second section heard lectures on the geology and morphology of the sea coast by Prof. Avnimelech and Dr. Shatner.

The fourth session opened in the evening with the President's lecture on the Samaritans in the Coastal Plain. Mr. Ben-Zvi, the greatest authority on the life and history of the Samaritans, pointed out that the Samaritans lived in the coastal plain as early as during the days of the Second Temple, but spread out in that area after the destruction of the Temple.

The Byzantine rulers were just as anti-Samaritan as anti-Jewish, Mr. Ben-Zvi said. This policy led to numerous rebellions. One chronicler records that 100,000 Samaritans were killed after the rebellion of 529.

Nevertheless, the Samaritans continued to live in the coastal cities till the days of the Crusades. Following the Arab conquest the well-to-do among them left the coastal cities, but the majority remained and Benjamin of Toledo found them in Ashkelon. The Arab geographers report that Samaritans lived in Ramla, Jaffa, Yavneh, Ashkelon and Gaza. They were engaged mainly in agriculture.

The fourth session of the Conference was concluded with lectures by Mr. Braslavsky on "Jewish Communities in the Shfelah During the Middle Ages" and by Mr. Virshovsky on "Nathan the Azzalte."

Magdiel's 30th Year

Messages from President Ben-Zvi and Mr. David Ben Gurion, M.K., were received by Magdiel village, in the Sharon Plain, yesterday on the occasion of the village's 30th anniversary. Mr. Y. Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker, addressed the celebration.

The Gan Hahasmin park, in memory of 24 local youths who fell in the War of Independence, will be dedicated today.

TEMPORARY SHELTER FOR FLOATING DOCK

HAIFA, Thursday — The floating dock, now on its way to Israel, will be temporarily sheltered in Haifa port but within ten months, the operators, the Hayama Co. would have to prepare facilities in the Kishon harbour for its transfer there, Mr. Joseph Saphir, the Minister of Communications, told the Port Advisory Council yesterday.

Sephardi Rabbis Hit Election Committee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The present composition of the Election Committee which indirectly is to elect the two Chief Rabbis and six members of the Rabbinate Council was called "unjust" yesterday by members of the 150-strong Sephardi Rabbis' Association.

The eight-man Election Committee, which is to elect a 77-man Electoral College was appointed recently. Four of its members are chosen by the Chief Rabbinate Council and four by the Minister for Religious Affairs, both groups are composed equally of Sephardim and Ashkenazim.

At a press conference in Jerusalem five Rabbis and officers of the Association charged that the original non-political composition of this Election Committee had been changed by resignations, "some under pressure," and new appointments. A Committee of Rabbis, which had no support in the Sephardi community, was also set up with the sole purpose to give sanction to this "interference."

Rabbi Y. L. Maimon, former Minister for Religious Affairs, was charged with intervening in the selection of candidates. Furthermore, two of the four members chosen by the Minister of Religious Affairs were members of the Hapoel Hamizrahi party, giving this party a disproportionate voice in the election of the Electoral College.

A MEETING of graduates of the Mikveh Israel Agricultural School yesterday was shadowed by the announced retirement of Mr. A. Krause, headmaster for the last 40 years. Over 4,000 persons have graduated from the school.

Insurance Law 'Sound' US Expert Reports

"Israel's National Insurance Law is based on sound foundations and has noteworthy advantages," Mr. Robert M. Myers, Chief Actuary of the U.S. Social Security Board, told a meeting at the National Insurance Institute in Jerusalem yesterday, on the occasion of the completion of his three-week mission here. On his return to the U.S., Mr. Myers, who was sent by the American Government to arrange the details of American aid to the Institute, is to recommend that two experts and $10,000 worth of machinery be sent to assist the Institute with its work.

At yesterday's meeting, which was attended by Mr. Lincoln S. Hale, Head of the U.S.O.M., Mr. R. Witman, economic adviser of the Grant-in-aid administration, Mr. R. Goldman, of the Prime Minister's Office, and members of the National Insurance Institute, Mr. Myers summed up his impressions of his mission. Enumerating a number of the advantages in the Law, he praised the way it is linked to the C.o.L. Index and the giving of unified compensation benefits irrespective of the scale of contributions. The Law does not impose a financial burden on the population, Mr. Myers said, paying tribute to the careful, methodical preliminary work which had been done.

A CLAIM for IL.15,000 damages against Yehezkel Zellinger, of Ramat Gan, suspected of the murder of his neighbour on Yom Kippur eve, was filed by the widow, Shoshana Krotozovski, and her two sons in the District Court in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Moscow Tops London At White City

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). —Moscow defeated London in both the men's and women's sections at the inter-city athletics meet here at the White City Stadium under floodlight yesterday. In the men's section, the Russians won by 160 points to 97, while the Muscovite women's team were winners by 86 points to 32, taking seven events to the London girls' three.

The victory of Chris Chataway over Vladimir Kutz in the world record time of 13 mins. 51 secs. in the 5,000 metres was a "memorable" race, according to experts. Chataway, beaten by Kutz in the European Championships recently when the Russian set the world record, kept close behind his rival, only coming up in the final five yards to win by under a yard.

In the course of the race, Kutz beat the existing world record for the three miles by clocking 12 mins. 27 secs. Gordon Pirie of London, won the two miles event in eight minutes 54.2 secs., Moscow's O'Kanenko clocked 2:9.1 to beat England's Diana Leather in the 880 yards by 1.4 secs. D. J. Tyler, of London, won the women's high jump with 1.63 metres.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.31 p.m. today and ends at 5.43 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: The Book Kohelet Ki Tissa, (Exodus 30, 12 foll.) and Vishen (Deuteronomy 28, 16 foll.)
Haftorot: Yehezkel, 36, 16.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha 12.45 & 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.40 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4 pm, Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardi Orphan House, Jaffa Road Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Hazad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hazad Hamizrahi Qr.) Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit 5.40 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow; Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.15 & 8.15 a.m., Minha 12.30 & 4.30 p.m

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Strass St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit; 8 a.m., Minha, 5 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 6 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha: 4 p.m.; Arvit, 5.45 pm.

Tel Aviv Stock Markets

Oct. 14.

Govt. Loans	
3% 1955 (reg.)	100
3% 1956 (reg.)	100½
3% 1958 (reg.)	100½
Pop. Loans	
1949/69 (IL.10)	101
1950/75 (IL.10)	102(½)
3½% Tavet Dollar	98
3½% War Loan 54/69	98
3½% Govt. Bonds large	98
Pal. Sewer Bd.	
Ser. 1	72½
Ser. 2	72½
Ser. 3	73
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	90½
A.P.E. Invest.	
4% Debs. 50/70	97½
4½% Pref. sh.	98
Ord. sh. "B"	113
Gesh Ord. sh. "B"	103½
Hilfen's Inv.Co.Ord.Sh.(Reg)	104
P.E.C.Inv.Co.Ord./B'sh	104½
Gen. Mortg. Bk.	
4% Debs. 49/69	97½
4% Pref. sh.	71½
Discr 4% Debs. 46/68	86½
4½% Debs. 52/66 rez.	77½
Paas Debs 4% (2.62)	79
P.L.D.C. Ord. sh. reg.	109
5% Debs.	82
Afr. Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	171
Rassco 6% Debs. 51/63	98
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	93½
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	99½
"A" Ord. sh.	138
Pal. Elec. Ord sh. (Isr.)	—
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Lds.	—
Mekoroth Pref. sh.	91½
Ata 6% "C" Pref. sh.	99½
Ord. "C" sh.	139
4-5% Conv. Debs.	102½
"Hardonah" Ord. "B" sh	144½
Ord. "C" sh.	144
7% Conv. Debs. 58/68	109½
Pal. Brewery 6% conv.	102½
Assia-Rid. "B" sh.	138½
"Tera" Ord. sh.	118½
Nesher 6% Debs. Ser. A.	115
6% Debs. Ser. B	117
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	153a)
Ord. sh. Reg.	250
Ledata 6½% Pref. sh.	69
Pal. Centr. Tr. pref.	94½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; e) pruteh per one Dollar.

Notice to the Public

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Arnona Levy for War Damages Act, 1952

I) To the attention of owners of buildings, equipment and plantations.

Paragraph 5 (1b) of the Arnona Levy for War Damages Act (amendment), 1964, requires the owner of a building completed between April 1 and September 30 of any fiscal year, as well as owners of plantations planted by or material purchased between these dates to submit to the Arnona Levy administrator a declaration of such properties not later than October 30 of that fiscal year.

Those concerned should apply to their regional office in order to receive the declaration blanks which are to be returned filled-out.

II) To those required to remit Arnona Levy payments on equipment and stocks of merchandise.

According to Paragraph 1 of the Arnona Levy for War Damages Act, amended 1964, the term "owner" of equipment and merchandise denotes the person holding such goods in his possession or the person who has proved to the satisfaction of the Levy authorities that he is the actual owner.

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Department for Special Schools

A vacancy exists for a principal in a school for mentally retarded girls up to the age of 18.

Candidates should have pedagogic and psychological training and if possible, have background in social work. Experience in group education of girls is desirable.

Comings and goings? Record the date by an insertion in this column.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Jaffa Road, 5059. Hichron Moshe, near Edison Cinema.

TEL AVIV: Kohlberg, 29 Allenby, 22235. Raithlat, 19 Nahlat Binyamin, Frankel, 26 King George, 3721. Joffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Hatikva, Hatikva Quarter, 67404.

JAFFA: Luria, 73 Rehov 1. RAMAT GAN: Masor, 50 Bialik. Israel, Shikun Herut.

HAIFA: Herzlia, 1 Herzlia, 4014. Weisl 31 Ha'atzmaut, 3586. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Assuta, 12 King George, 4872. Many, Mahane Yehuda, 3048.

TEL AVIV: Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3497 Gilead, 193 Dizengoff, 24264, Abed Ha'am, 51 Abed Ha'am, Kitajewicz, 23 Hayarkon, 3566. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67084. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 8. RAMAT GAN: Hyssa, 31 Arlosoroff. RAMAT YITSHAK: Hasharon, 19 Jerusalem.

HAIFA: Rapaport, 39 Herzl, 3526. Nimas, 28 Khouri, 4197. Ahuza, 4964. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Bartfeld, 26 Ussishkin, 2578. Dr. Y. Lowinger, 33 King George, 61290.

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 21843. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 125 Dizengoff, 282351. Dr. I. Grifel, 8 Ben Yehuda, 22486. JAFFA: Dr. Alcalai, 62 Rehov 4.

HAIFA: Dr A. Cikobal, 24 Pevsner, 8566. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6933.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 2/30 Greek Colony, 62963. Dr. Y. Shor, 20 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Same as today.

HAIFA: Dr. M. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 3434. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6933. Dr. E. Gotesman, 1 Gilad, 4179 (day only.) Dr. S. Hempel, 104 Jaffa, 66226 (night only).

Where to go.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Symposium: —
Cancer and Public Health, led by Professor H. Wertheimer; auspices Israel Cancer Society. Medical School, 10 a.m.

★ Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Kurt Singer and "Autumn Exhibition" of Jerusalem Artists, Artists' House, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
"Landscape painting from the Baroque to our Day." Three Parisian etchers. Exhibit of the month: Still Life. "The Breakfast Table" by Abrahams van Beyeren. Bezalel Museum, 9-1 (Tomorrow 10-1)
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1 (also tomorrow) Department of Antiquities, special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariye (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.). 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1, (Tomorrow 10-11).
The 3rd National Stamp Exhibition in Israel, Hebrew Gymnasium, 9 a.m.-1 p.m. (Tomorrow: 7 p.m.-10 p.m.)

★ Library:—
American library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-12, 2-4.

★ Recorded Music:—
"Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Brahms Symphony No. 1. Y.M.C.A., Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

★ Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour, new Administration Building, King George Ave. opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Film Shows:—
Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions:—
Memorial Exhibition by Chaim Atar, oil paintings and gouaches by Rahel Mohar, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-8 p.m.
Israel Fruits, Gan Binyamin 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Zirkus: —
Circus Parade, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.

KIRYAT HAIM

★ Theatre:—
Do-Re-Mi, "Silva, the Csardas Princess," Beth Ha'am Hall, 8.30 p.m.

ASHKELON

★ Museum:—
Opening Exhibition featuring ancient art chiefly from the Jonas collection and old masterpaintings from the collection of the late M. Hevesi.
Daily until Wednesday.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Recorded Concert: —
Recorded Music Hour: Piano Music by Schumann and Chopin. Y.M.C.A., Auditorium 11 a.m.

★ Lectures:
Memories of Unsheikhiz; Mr. Yitzhak Persitz. The significance of Succot; Mr. Avraham Pozkin. Beth Ha'am, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre:—
"Casablan," Chamber Theatre, Megrabi Hall, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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★ Exhibitions:—
Memorial Exhibition by Chaim Atar, oil paintings and gouaches by Rafael Mohar, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-8 p.m.
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Daily until Wednesday.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

533, 240, 48.1 & 39.3 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow: 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.02, 6.15, 8.30 and 11 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 8.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.45 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. Music at Noon. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.50 Break for Music. 2.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Press Corner. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Mozart Programme: Quartet for Oboe & Strings; Serenade for 13 Wind Instruments. 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.50 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Ballet Music "The Good Humoured Ladies" (Scarlatti-Tommasini) the Orchestra des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris, Conductor: Roger Desormier; Sinfonia Concertante for Violin, Viola and Orchestra (Mozart), the Vienna State Opera, Conductor: Felix Prohaska, Soloists: Walter Barilly & Paul Daktor; Symphony No. 3 "The Scotch" (Mendelssohn), the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Otto Klemperer. 10.35 Songs. 10.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.20 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Overture "Jeanne d'Arc" (Verdi); The Farewell Aria from "Jeanne d'Arc" (Tchaikowsky); "Jeanne d'Arc au Bucher" (Honegger). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Piano Concerto No.1 (Brahms) 11.45 Light Music. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings 2.00 Music of Our Times. 2.45 Talk by Dr. F. Hasarhi on "Beauty." 4.00 Variety (R). 4.30 Opera: "Nabucco" (Verdi), Acts I & II. 5.45 Readings. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.45 Sport. 9.00 Newsreel 9.05 Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka. 9.35 Concert: Harpsichord Concerto (Handel): Fantasy for Violin & Orchestra (Schumann). 10.15 Folk Dances (R). 10.45 Dance Music (R). 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

491, 468, 225, 214, 48.9 & 32.3 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS HOUR (32.3, 31.9 & 468 M.): 4.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA: (32.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Reading & News. 11.30 The District Commissioners. 11.45 Larry Adler. Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.35 Songs of the Negev. 11.35 "As I See It." 11.50 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 215, 188 & 220 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.30 News. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.80, 34.92, 30.52 & 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.;

Today: News, News Talks. British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Press Review.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
INVITATION
You are cordially invited to a tea-party for tourists and friends arranged by the Wizo Tourist Department, to be held on Wednesday, October 20, 1954, at 4.30 p.m. at the Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.
PROGRAMME WILL FOLLOW.
Wizo Tourist Department
Cover charge IL.0.500.

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Commencement of Courses as follows:
In HAIFA: On Sunday, October 24.
Registration: 1) At the Commercial Training College, 116 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel. 66262; 2) At "Dost" Commercial School, 19 Rehov Herbelein, Tel. 66241; 3) At Mr. Bar-Hana's, 19 Rehov Pevsner.
In TEL AVIV: On Monday, October 25.
Registration: At "Lees" School, 72 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel. 24619.
In JERUSALEM: On Tuesday, October 26.
Registration: At "Hapoel" School, Rehov Samuel, opp. "Himmelein," Tel. 4748.
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Egypt's Revolt: The Beginnings

By GAMAL ABDUL NASSER
Prime Minister of Egypt

IT is difficult to discuss the philosophy of the revolution of July 23, 1952, for it requires the deep investigation of scholars into its roots and origins, striking to the depths of the history of the Egyptian people. The national struggle of any people, generation after generation, is a structure rising stone upon stone.

It is not true that the revolution of July 23 took place because of what happened in the Palestine war, nor is it true that it occurred because of the defective weapons that drove our officers and men to desperation. Even further from the truth is the view that the cause lay in the electoral crisis in the Army Officers' Club.

Free Officers' Plan

In my view, the real cause is further to seek and more profound. Had the Army officers attempted the revolt on their own account because they had been thrust into danger in Palestine or because defective weapons made them desperate, or because of the attack on their honour in the Club election, it could not have been called a revolution; mutiny would have been a more accurate term.

These were only incidental causes. Perhaps their greatest influence was to give us added impetus and urgency on the path of revolution; but we were travelling this path for other reasons.

When I now try to recall the details of our experience in Palestine, I find a curious thing: we were fighting in Palestine, but our dreams were centred in Egypt.

In Palestine, Free Officers' cells found opportunity to study and investigate and to meet in the trenches and command posts. Salah Salem (present Minister of National Guidance) came to me in Palestine coming through the siege lines into Faluja, and so did Zakaria Muyi ed-Din (present Minister of Interior). We sat there surrounded, not knowing what the outcome would be; but our conversation dwelt only on our country, whose rescue it was to be given us to attempt.

Not only did I meet in Palestine the friends who shared with me in the work for the sake of Egypt — I encountered there also the ideas which illuminated the path ahead of me. The enemy, too, played a role in reminding us of our country and its problems. Some time ago, I read some articles written about me by an Israel officer named Yeruham Cohen which appeared in the "Jewish Observer." In these articles, the Jewish officer relates how he met me during the armistice negotiations:—

> The subject which Gamal Abdul Nasser always talked about with me was the struggle of Israel against the English, and how we organized the secret resistance movement in Palestine and how we were able to master world public opinion behind us in our struggle against them.

"Turning Against Tyranny"

But the seeds of the revolution were present within me long before Palestine, even before the episode of February 4, 1942* — an action, a stab, that drove spirit into many of us, demonstrating the fact that honour required us to prepare to defend it. The day of my awakening was even earlier than the time of the 1935 riots, when I was a student marching with the demonstrators who were demanding the reinstatement of the Constitution of 1923, and when I was going around with delegations of students to the homes of Egyptian leaders in an attempt to get them to unite on behalf of Egypt. But, as with a great many others in whose hearts I found the same seeds hidden, I am unable to pin down the beginnings of these ideas within myself.

* (On February 4, 1942, the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Miles Lampson (now Lord Killearn) demanded that King Farouk replace the existing Egyptian Government, suspected of pro-Axis sympathies, by a Government headed by Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist leader. The demand is said to have been coupled with the threat to depose King Farouk if he did not comply and was backed by a show of force by British light tanks outside the King's palace.)

But I confess that the full picture didn't become clear in my mind until after a long period of trial and error after July 23 had elapsed. It was this experience which filled in the details of the picture.

Serried Ranks

I can testify that we passed through crises since July 23 in which I accused myself and my comrades and the rest of the Army of stupidity and madness for doing what we had done on that day...

Before July 23, I had imagined that the whole nation was ready and prepared, waiting for nothing but a vanguard to lead the charge against the battlements whereupon it would fall in behind in serried ranks ready for the sacred advance toward the great objective. And I had imagined that our role was to be this commando vanguard. I thought that this role would never take more than a few hours; that immediately would come the sacred advance behind us of the serried ranks ready for the great task.

The facts became clear to me after July 23. The vanguard performed its task and charged the battlements of Tyranny. It threw out Farouk and then paused, waiting for the serried ranks to come up in their sacred advance toward the great objective.

How long it had to wait! True, crowds came, there was no end to them. But how far the reality from the dream! The masses that came were disunited and divided groups of stragglers. The sacred advance toward the great objective was stalled, and there emerged a prospect dark and foreboding, full of danger. At this moment, my heart was full of sorrow and dripping bitterness that the task of the vanguard had not been completed, but was only beginning.

We needed order, but we found nothing behind us but chaos. We needed unity, but we found nothing behind us but dissension. We needed work, but we found behind us only baseness and sloth. It was precisely in these facts that the revolution found its slogan and symbol: "Unity, Order, Work."

We were not ready for this. So we set about seeking the views of leaders of opinion and the experience of those who were experienced. It was our misfortune that we were not able to obtain very much.

Every man we questioned had nothing to recommend except to kill someone else. Every idea we listened to was nothing but an attack on some other idea. If we had gone along with everything we heard, we'd have killed off all the people and torn down every idea; and there would have been nothing left for us but to sit down among the corpses and ruins, bewailing our evil fortune and cursing our wretched fate!

Demands for Revenge

We were engulfed with complaints and petitions by the thousands and hundreds of thousands; and if these complaints and petitions seemed to us to be situations demanding justice or grievances requiring rectification, this was only logical and understandable. But the great majority of the matters referred to us were nothing more or less than demands for revenge, as if the revolution had taken place in order to become a weapon in the hand of hatred and vindictiveness.

> If anyone had asked me in those days what I wanted most of all, I'd have answered without hesitation: to hear an Egyptian speak fairly about another Egyptian. To find an Egyptian who didn't devote his time to tearing down the views of another Egyptian. To sense that an Egyptian had opened his heart to pardon and forgiveness and love for his Egyptian brothers.

In addition to all this, there was a confirmed individual egotism. The word "I" was on every tongue. It was the solution to every difficulty, the cure for every ill. Many were the times I met with eminent men — or so they were called by the Press — of every political tendency and colour, but when I'd ask one of them about a problem in the hope that he could supply a solution, I'd never hear anything but "I." Economic problems? He alone understood them; as for all the others, their knowledge of matters was that of crawling infants. Political difficulties? He alone was expert. No one else had got beyond the ABC of politics. After meeting one of these people, I'd go back to my comrades in sorrow and say, "It's no use.... This fellow, if I asked him about fishing problems in the Hawaiian Islands, the only answer we'd get is 'I.'"

Two Revolutions in One

I confess that this whole situation produced in me a distressing personal crisis. But the events which followed and reflection upon these events and the distillation of their real meaning eased the burden of the crisis within myself and set me to seeking the reasons giving rise to the events.

Our real crisis in my view is that we are going through two revolutions, not merely one. Every people on earth goes through two revolutions — a political revolution by which it wrests the right to govern itself from the hand of tyranny or from the Army stationed upon its soil against its will; and a social revolution involving the conflict of the classes which settles down when justice is secured to the inhabitants of the united nation. The terrible experience through which our people is going is that we are having both revolutions at once.

The terrific experience is the result of the fact that both revolutions have attendant factors which clash and contradict violently. The political revolution, to be successful, must attain the objective of uniting all the elements of the nation, binding them together solidly, and instilling the ideal of self-abnegation for the sake of the country as a whole. But the social revolution, from the moment of its first appearance, shakes values and loosens principles, and sets the citizenry as individuals and as classes to fighting one another. It gives free rein to corruption, doubt hatred ... and egotism.

Harvest of Hatred

The situation required the existence of a force which would be cohesive and self-contained, set apart from the contentions between individuals and classes, and drawn from the heart of the people; a force composed of men able to trust each other to the limit, a force with enough material strength at its disposal to guarantee a swift and conclusive performance of the task. These conditions could be met only by the Army.

Copyright

(To be continued)

The Man Who Deposed Farouk

Abdel Nasser was born 37 years ago in Alexandria, in humble circumstances, the son of a post office clerk. He was a place at a secondary school, and then, after a year at law school, he gained admission to the military academy. From the outset, he wanted to be a soldier, but like many Egyptian students, he had quickly become involved in politics.

He was one of the founders of the "Free Officers" movement which planned and organized the coup of July 23, 1952, that deposed King Farouk and established the present military regime. He returned from the Palestine war of 1948 the acknowledged leader of this secret movement whose first aim was to purge the Egyptian Army.

Though he lacks General Nagib's popular appeal, Abdul Nasser is now recognized to be outstandingly the most able and strongest in character among the Army revolutionary leaders. Within the limits of his own nationalist feelings, and those imposed by Egypt's internal political evolution, he has shown himself a realist with a practical approach to his country's problems.

We begin today the first of a series of three articles, by Nasser, originally written in Arabic for a Cairo paper.

Heard Abroad

The male terns in Nature's supreme platitude.

— Sir Beverley Baxter.

* * *

Procrastination is not a factory job. — From an advertisement in "The Times" of London.

* * *

I go in gloom and sorrow ... Eden has succeeded in making Mr. Mendes-France the most popular man in France. I hope he has also succeeded in making himself the most unpopular man in England.—Lord Beaverbrook.

* * *

A man was accused of mental cruelty here once because he voted Democrat. His wife was a Republican.— Hollywood lawyer Jerry Giesler.

* * *

While the American economy has been shrinking, the Soviet economy has been growing fast. In the long view, this is probably a more important fact than the development of Soviet military power.

— Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

Satellite Journey (III) — *By Honor Balfour*

Czechoslovakia Dons the Straitjacket

I REACHED Czechoslovakia by car from East Germany on a sunny Sunday afternoon. The Elbe valley through the Ore Mountains is very lovely at this point. As I drove from Bad Schandau to the frontier, the little houses were gay with paint and bright flowers tumbling over in abundance. Through the barrier, and into Czechoslovakia.

It was still the Elbe valley, the river winding on my right, the tree clad hills all round — but what nightmare country had I reached? On all sides were derelict hovels. Doors hanging loose, shutters flapping, plaster peeling. Mile after mile of unkempt countryside. At the first inhabited slum, a dirty and completely naked child was squatting in the gutter. This awful desert was Sudetenland. The beautiful city of Prague still carries her history with dignity, but they are leaden-hearted citizens who walk her streets. Here is a dejected nation, a police State where oppression has clamped a straitjacket around the human spirit. Within the same eye's vision across the stately Charles Bridge the Prague's historic and noble castle and the great white Stalin Memorial, still part-hid in scaffolding as it towers above the river bank, dwarfing the buildings opposite.

Here in the famous Wenceslas Square are windows stuffed with garish propaganda posters. Here in the bookshops are row upon row of translations from the Russian, ranging from children's fairy stories to economic and political theory. The Red Star is everywhere, even over Marie Antoinette's stables in the castle on the hill above Bratislava. Even the flower-beds are laid out in a hammer-and-sickle design of geraniums.

Secret Police

In this atmosphere of subtle subservience, the secret police are forever vigilant. They don't wear uniform. But you learn to tell when they are around. "We had better not be seen talking," people say, when you find someone who dares confide for a moment. "Let us move out into the road." Not even in their own homes is it safe to speak freely, several told me. Certainly not at their work in public places.

Nor is there any material reward to compensate for this oppression. Standards are much lower in Czechoslovakia than in East Germany, prices higher.

Shops are drab, stocks low. People swarm round the counters, fingering the goods but buying little. The State, however, encourages them to buy up what the economic plan has produced for them. — In the little market town of Havlickuv Brod, for instance, the ubiquitous street loudspeakers were blaring out the persistent reminder that "The children are going back to school. Don't forget to buy them new clothes at the State store."

Despite the low standard of living, Czechoslovakia is indulging in considerable capital investment — all of a pattern. New roads, for instance, are shooting out from Prague. And the main railway terminal are being diverted from the city's centre to facilitate cross-country traffic.

But the biggest development of all is in Slovakia, high up in the mountain valleys — safely tucked away from the West — where a whole new industrial area is rapidly coming into being. Out northeast from Bratislava through the broad, rich vales with their roads lined with apple trees, through the maize and tobacco fields with the rhythm pierced by Byzantine-style turrets; past the fir forests and the running streams and the villages full of geese and goose-girls, up to the Low Tatras, where fine women and girls shovel stones on the roadside. Those the Nitra and the Hron and the Vah valleys lead up into the high mountains towards the Polish border—a wild and rugged region. Suddenly, in a gorge, you see a railway line and an armed guard, a bridge and more armed guards. As the valley widens with the falling away of the mountain tops, you reach a high shaug shoulder ringed by a collar of hills. And there in this isolated vastness you see great cranes rearing before you, and great shafts and spreading acres of scaffolding. It is one of the new towns, soon to house 52,000 people on the spot where for centuries the community has numbered no more than 700.

At St. Kriz in the Low Tatras, a new steel mill is opening up — as big as Margam — and bauxite works and other heavy industry. Photography is strictly forbidden. Building goes on under armed guards.

I asked what a range of shabby, single-storied buildings were, and was told they were "the workers' barracks." They were surrounded by three depths of barbed wire and encircled by patrolling guards. Alongside these great plants are also going up solid blocks of flats. I went into some of them and met the people. They had all been transferred from Hungary. As usual, the Party and the trade unions are organizing the whole life of this new town, even to the provisioning of the bazaar-style shops, scattered along the muddy, unmade roads.

About a kilometre away is the old village. There I joined a peasant family. In one corner of the living-room, 80-year-old Jan Filus was in bed. In the other, his three-year-old great-grandson played. At the table sat his aged wife, her silver crucifix dangling against her black peasant skirt. The middle generations busied about hacking off lumps of black bread and home-made salami to accompany the fiery local brew with which they hospitably greeted me. Their life is passing — its squalor and its faith will soon be swept away. The tragedy is that so needed a revolution should be drowning the soul of a nation. *(Copyright)*

(This is the third of a series of articles. The others appeared on October 8 and 11.)

Arabs, Jews Live Together, Learn Separately in Acre

By GERDA L. COHEN

THE market breathed an aroma of spices, over-ripe melon, pomegranate and donkey. Under the torn canvas awning, a very fat man tried to get his cart past a vendor of treacle cake. A tourist camera clicked eagerly. The fat man upset his tomatoes and swore — in Yiddish. "Gee, they're not even Arabs," said a disgusted lover of the Levant. He was even more chagrined to discover Rumanian and Yugoslav faces behind every other stall in Acre's shuk. It was Friday, and the Moslem grocers offered twisty *Hallot* alongside piles of flat *pitta*. Good Mohammedans closed shop during the prayer-hour, but returned after visiting the mosque, to benefit from week-end custom. The Municipality enjoyed one day of rest, no matter which. Most tradesmen closed on Saturday, the Greek Orthodox included. The market reflected the metamorphosis of what has been Islamic since the Crusades.

Before 1948, hardly a single Jew dared live in Acre's Old City. After the War of Liberation, exit and entry was subject to military permits for Arab and Jew alike. Gradually, restrictions eased. Rumanian and Polish immigrants found homes in the dank cellars, the decrepid, lordly mansions abandoned by some 15,000 Arabs. Rubble was carted from doorways, and shaky, ochreous walls shored up. Today, 3,000 Jews, 4,000 Moslems and 1,000 Christians inhabit these tortuous alleys. It is the only place in Israel with such close contiguity of elements. Acre has become the dream of anthropologists, against a decor of tumbledown beauty. But how close, in fact, are the tenants of these homes?

This question cannot be answered simply. Government offices and public bodies functioning in Acre aim at providing equal services for Arab and Jew. As most of the well-to-do Arabs fled, and an indefinite number of "refugees" arrived in Acre from Haifa and Galilee, joining the destitude and handicapped left behind, there was ample scope for welfare assistance. Among the Jewish immigrants too, "social cases," abounded. In 1950, the Municipality opened a clinic for all those dependent on relief. Doctor May, who used to run a dispensary in Jenin, practised with the help of a Jewish nurse. They work side by side with the Municipal Welfare Department, which nevertheless has a separate branch for Arabs.

On the pavement outside Kupat Holim waited three Moslem women draped in black, their babies invisible beneath layers of blanket. Next to them squatted a Druze family, mother in gorgeous cerise satin and father in voluminous white pantaloons. Then came a Polish mama rocking her pram, and a pure Negro couple. (Acre has a whole alley of them.) Since the Histadrut extended its ranks to non-Jews, the local Sick Fund has served all fee-payers alike. But it does not send a nurse or physician to the Arab villages around, whose Histadrut members must travel to town for treatment. As most of Acre's Arabs do not qualify for Histadrut membership, they do not benefit from medical insurance. A few Arab mothers and children attend the cheerful clinic run by the "Quakers" deep inside the Old City. Emily, their blonde nurse, teaches hygiene on her rounds through odorous dungeons.

Language Difficulty

Christian, Moslem and Jewish children began learning at different schools for an obvious reason: while the Arab youngsters had a common tongue, the Jewish pupils were polyglot. Arabic-speaking classmates would have added to the difficulty of acquiring Hebrew. All Jewish children go to lessons in the suburbs. In a colonnade above a dignified courtyard, the State Arab school has enrolled 400 Moslem boys and girls this year. The teachers kicked somewhat against the appointment of an Iraqi Jew as headmaster, for the third time running. He is a newcomer, teaching Hebrew and Israel history, whereas most of the schools' staff were there during the Mandate. The State curriculum provides five hours of Hebrew and five of Arabic a week. The pupils have one advantage over Jewish schoolmates —Friday as well as Saturday is free.

Although Terra Sancta school is maintained by the Franciscan Fathers, half its students are Moslem. A devout believer in Mohammed explained with a touch of embarrassment: "I send my sons here because they learn English from the first grade instead of grade six. Also, they have more time in class, and better teaching." Out of class, the 150 boys can stretch their legs in the dirtiest playground imaginable. Terra Sancta school occupies an arcade round a court foul with sewage and cockroaches. Apart from a small Christian kindergarten for girls, the non-Jewish toddlers are left to their own devices. Scampering in attenuated vests or grimy pants, older vagabonds crowd the alleys, hurtle from ramparts into the turquoise sea. They use the Phoenician breakwater as a diving-board when they should be conning arithmetic. "Their parents see no shame in remaining ignorant," admitted Ahmed Said Safedi, the social worker, "and besides, they have no shoes, no proper clothes. My department allocates money for clothing, but several hundred still don't get any education."

Are there joint activities between Arab and Jewish youth? Officially, none. Last summer, children from both communities took part in a holiday centre which came off very well. But this year the Municipality decided to hold separate play-centres, because of the prevalence of ringworm among the Old City children. By arrangement with the Jewish Agency, Jewish children, no longer counted as immigrant, may go for ringworm treatment to Sha'ar Aliya, where all newcomers stay until they are beyond the infectious stage. Cases discovered in the Tel Aviv area go to Tel Hashomer Hospital. But the minority sector has no such facilities, and its infected children will have to await the purchase of a special X-ray unit from abroad, and the training of nurses in after-care. Fortunately, local ringworm is more unsightly than dangerous.

No High School

Acre has no high school where the growing generation could perhaps blend culturally. Jewish youngsters take the bus to Kiryat Motzkin, and the few Arabs who aspire to higher education travel to Kafr Yassif, where 160 boys and nine girls assemble from 20 villages in Western Galilee. Their attendance depended on travel-permits from the Military Governor. Apart from a dozen bright students who won State scholarships of IL.60 a year, each pupil pays IL.120 annually. The head of Kafr Yassif Council, Mr. Jani Jari, hopes to get a loan for building new premises, which are sorely needed. Crammed into diminutive desks, three stalwart fellows to one seat, these teen-agers put up with more discomfort than their Jewish contemporaries would tolerate. As in the Arab network generally, books are in extremely short supply. The staff had to stencil copies of Arab texts whose import ceased with the Mandate. It was a little pathetic to observe the pride of Kafr Yassif in its high school, where a chemical-cupboard did duty for a laboratory and a few tattered novels for a library.

Only a handful of Acre Arabs study at Kafr Yassif. Most of this age-group, unskilled and apathetic, lounge about Acre's ubiquitous cafes. (The immigrant quarter offers a similar view.) In trim khaki and laundered *keffieks*, they seem to earn enough for *arak* and hashish smuggled from nearby Lebanon. They do not belong to the Histadrut working youth organization. Of all the parties active in Acre, only Mapam has attempted to remedy their idleness. Several dozen young men were recruited by Mapam kibbutzim around Haifa Bay, where they acquire trades and get an apprentice-hire of IL.2 daily. Outside the work-shop they absorb more important lessons by making friends and discovering collective endeavour.

What of the adults? Is there social intercourse between communities? Here again, organized effort at "fraternisation" is modest, though not negligible. The American Friends, known throughout Acre as the Quakerism, confine their welfare project to Arabs, but Jewish allies have been drawn in, to become friendly with Christian and Moslem families. The Quaker football team challenges rival champions from either camp. The only serious inter-denominational forum is the Acre Rotary club, where men who ply their professions in the mosque, the court and the school, meet on a foundation of honourable equality. Women are prominently absent from civic affairs in the Old City.

(This is the first of two articles.)

The Muezzin of Acre's Mosque calls the faithful to prayer. Photo by Blanco.

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DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 17 TO OCTOBER 23
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 17	0630	L.A.I.	Rome, Milano, Paris, New York
	0815	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Athens, Rome, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
MON. Oct. 18	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris
	1000	SWISS AIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva.
TUE. Oct. 19	0030	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Scandinavia
	0730	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1045	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York.
	2300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg.
WED. Oct. 20	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	0815	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	0900	L.A.I.	Rome, Milano, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
THU. Oct. 21	1000	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1140	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome.
FRI. Oct. 22	0815	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Istanbul
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.

DEPARTURE OF PLANE FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUE. Oct. 19	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Khartoum.

DEPARTURE OF SHIPS FROM HAIFA PORT

Oct. 21, 1954	s.s. ANTRAH	Naples, Marseilles	
Oct. 28, 1954	s.s. HERMAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Beirut, Venice, Trieste.	

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Today's Classified Column on Page 8

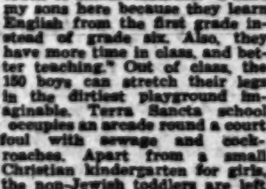
What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

MORE out of habit than necessity, we hastened this New Year to buy a new notebook with a page for each day. As far back as we can remember we have always had a great weakness for notebooks, pads and smooth white paper. On the way home from school, we would spend the whole afternoon in Mr. Katz' stationary store, devouring with our eyes the shelves stacked neatly with notebooks, pads and sheets of paper, all according to size. We could never understand why he sold his treasures. If we'd owned his store we'd have locked ourself inside and spent the whole day admiring our possessions. This weakness, which grips us to this day, is a rather complicated thing. We never wanted to own all those things because we needed them, but because we dreamt of one day being in a position where we would need them. Each notebook had a small dream attached to it.

We loved date-books, where the date was printed in red and the lines in blue. We wanted very much to be busy and grownup with a mania for order, so that we could fill in neatly every quarter-hour section of the day. We loved notebooks bound in soft brown leather with a small bone-ended pencil attached. To open a new notebook was an adventure. There were those which had a few blank pages in the end for miscellaneous notes and more pages for telephone numbers and addresses. We wanted to grow up quickly so we could fill them up. There were other date-books which contained a rich digest of important information such as the names of the capitals of all the countries and their population, how to figure out the circumference of a circle, how many dunams of land the Keren Kayemet had bought to date, how to remove an ink stain, how many kibbutzim there were in Palestine, how to give artificial respiration to a drowned man, the dates when Bialik and Beethoven were born. There were narrow notebooks with black cardboard covers whose pages were lined vertically in red and we terribly wanted to grow up so we could fill these notebooks with our financial accounts, including every half piastre we spent on ice cream and gazoz and every half-mil of "Kofer Hayishuv" tax.

And then there were the memory notebooks, also leather-bound, with gilt flower designs on the cover, in which friends would write rhymes such as "I love the summer and I love



the fall, but you I love the best of all," and sometimes they would turn down the corner of a page and write on the top "Don't look," and whoever did look would find written underneath "Silly ass." Then there were thick diaries with leather covers and copper locks in which you would have to write down every little thing that happened to you during the day, preferably with a great deal of feeling. The first day of our diary always ran something like this: "I ate salad and leben and I went to school. She stuck out her tongue at me. At night I ate cheese and lebne and I went to bed."

We loved the notebooks with multiplication tables printed on the back, the long narrow pieces of paper that we planned to write poems on one day, the pen points Mr. Katz would press against his finger nail to see if they were good, the coloured envelopes and writing paper, the different metal capped pencils, the photograph albums, the blue-edged paper labels. Oh, we loved anything connected with writing, except perhaps writing itself. Today, when we are able to buy all the notebooks we want, we restrict ourself to one new date-book each year which we fill out carefully for two or three days, and then forget all about until the next year. Most of the telephone numbers, addresses and appointments we write down on cigarette boxes which we throw away when empty. Our desk is stacked with beautiful typing paper, and when nobody is looking we make paper airplanes and, send them flying around the room.

The Secretary

A FEW weeks ago, we heard that the Secretary of the Journalists' Association in Tel Aviv, Mr. Moshe Ron, was being sent to Latin America, and since we had never had the pleasure of talking to him face to face, we stopped by the Association office in Rothschild Boulevard, paced back and forth in the big empty corridor until a girl announced us, and were finally received by Mr. Ron in an empty room which had a big empty desk with only a telephone and two empty tea glasses on it. The walls were bare too, except for a photograph of the Beit Sokolow plan and an oil painting by Gerda Bradi depicting, according to its caption, the Bois de Boulogne. Before reading the caption, we had had the impression that it was a eucalyptus grove in Hadera.

Shaking Mr. Ron's hand, we told him how sorry we were to hear that he was leaving us and at the same time how happy we were to hear that he was being sent on an important mission. "Yes," he said. "I was invited to Brazil by my relatives. A Zionist family. They have been here several times. I will probably be given some special assignments too, but I won't know about them definitely for two weeks."

"Raising money?" we asked.

"No," said Mr. Ron. "Not a money mission. Probably dealing with information. The Jewish newspapers and those Portuguese papers that belong to Jews, important institutions, will probably ask me to do special jobs for them, but I can't say yet what they will be. It's not my first trip to Brazil. When I was there the last time I helped the Government of Israel with propaganda matters. I spoke on the radio and at private meetings. I have many friends there from Poland. Industrialists as well as journalists. I appeared there for the UJA and for the American Fund for Israel Institutions."

We wanted to ask what sort of appearance he made, but thought better of it. After a short pause, we moved our chair closer and asked him, between friends, how he could leave his job and what in the world the Association would do without him. He thought for a minute, then said, "Nu, the Committee will appoint someone else. I also helped with the Beit Sokolow business. In six months they'll finish the building, but we still lack the money for air conditioning, garden, and furniture." We asked Mr. Ron whether his job doesn't stand in the way of his creative work, that is, writing. "I'm not writing now," he said. "But when I go abroad I prepare material on different subjects, check it all with the Ministers and heads of institutions and prepare speeches from the material."

"But you did write once," we said, hoping it was true.

"Yes, but now I don't write any more. In 1935, I was sent here as the correspondent of the Jewish newspaper 'Heint,' in Warsaw. That's where I come from. In 1939, I started working for 'Yediot Aharonot,' and later I became the Secretary, and here I am. Then the question of German Reparations began and Begin started expressing all his fury abroad. I was asked by Government people in Brazil to appear at public meetings there and explain what we were going to do with the Reparations. After that, Begin quietened down. I was also asked by Zionist leaders there to tell the Yiddishists whether there was discrimination against Yiddish in Israel and I want to point out that I put an end to that tension too."

Mr. Ron was playing with his fingers. He was sitting behind his empty desk wearing shiny blue slacks, a light blue shirt and his black-rimmed glasses looked enormous on his lean face. He is not a young man, Mr. Ron, but he seemed to be in good shape. We asked him his opinion of Israel journalism.

"I think that..." he started and stopped like someone looking for the right word or someone who doesn't know quite what to say. "To say, to tell the truth... I think... that the Hebrew papers are going down, while the foreign papers in Israel are going up. And the Government institutions are to be blamed for that. Yes, this is what I say." We still wanted to know his opinion of journalism itself. "I think... it should be pointed out... if you can say so... that is... we are still in a position where it is still impossible to say that our journalists can be bribed... And there has been great progress in reportage writing and in getting information. People work after hours, until two o'clock at night, and it's just like anywhere else in the world. One should regret that there is no school of journalism in Israel."

We said we did regret it and asked whether nothing had been done about it. He told us that many young people had succeeded in getting newspaper jobs and had become very successful, which proves that there is much young talent. He also said that there had been a few courses taught by such newspapermen as Kilnov, Carlebach, Heftmann, Agron, Assaf and Pines. We were happy to hear that, and we asked him to tell us something about his family. He said that his daughter worked for "Omer" writing colour stories and reporting. We asked him whether he was teaching her. "No," he said. "She has more talent than I."

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"Israel must develop the intelligence and knowledge of her young people in the field of technology." — Professor Albert Einstein

NEW SKILLS MEAN PROGRESS

By Dr. A. SYNGALOWSKI
Chairman, ORT World Union

GENEVA. — It seems as if not merely 75 years, but long generations, have passed since the birth of ORT in the bey-day of the Russian-Jewish Haskala. Yet its programme is still timely. Living conditions differ radically in each of the 20 countries in which ORT works. Yet everywhere the Jews see in it the surest path for the future of their youth.

ORT is not obsolete, as the deficiencies which it set out to correct have not yet been eliminated. The Jew has been moving from country to country, but he has failed to move out of the economic ghetto, out of the circle of the small trade and petty handicraft. That circle grows continuously narrower and less secure, while everywhere the social and economic importance of the worker grows steadily.

Everywhere, the world has set its face to work. No heritage is more certain today, no property more valuable than a trade thoroughly learned. And no ORT's programme is more timely today than ever before. What is more, the Jewish people is more inclined to accept it for with social progress, improved working conditions, and the high technical and pedagogical standard of ORT schools, the psychological objections to taking up a worker's trade grow steadily weaker among young people, and to a degree also among their parents.

Dr. SYNGALOWSKI

Raising Respect for Work

Speaking of psychological obstacles, one must stress that in the *shtetl*, the traditional Jewish village of the past, it was not because they considered it a disgrace that the Jews were ashamed of work. This belief is only one of the superficial judgments about that period of which we are guilty. The fact that fathers apprenticed only their least-gifted sons to tradesmen was quite natural among a people that placed so high a value on the Book and on learning. The artisan had little time for spiritual education, and Jews were ashamed of him as an "Am Ha'Aretz," because of his ignorance, not because of his function.

It is for that reason that the elevation of the general cultural level of the trade school is one of the most important ways of raising the Jews' respect for work. And it is in the eyes of those who place emphasis upon the moral and spiritual education of the younger generation that the aims and accomplishments of ORT grow steadily more important. They recognize that the main purpose of all sound education is the formation of a man who is honest, creative, and spiritually developed. Those qualities he can prove only by the manner in which he executes his professional tasks. That is why vocational training and the trade school stand at the centre of the whole question of education.

The goal of ORT'S schools is the development of the qualified Jewish worker, qualified through his technical knowledge, and through his strong sense of duty to his job. This sense of duty is not concerned with responsibility to his fellow-men, but with the responsibility to the task, to the proper completion of a job, so that the idea which is to be embodied by the work will not be distorted or spoiled. It is for that reason that true work-morale carries in itself the guarantee of self-satisfaction, the real reward of all creative work . . .

ORT the World Over

Not only in North Africa, or Iran, countries of greatest Jewish physical and spiritual need, but also in France, Italy, Holland, Greece and Switzerland has ORT's programme become a generally recognized factor of technical and social progress. Since the end of World War II, 200,000 people were trained in ORT schools. In the past school year, the student body in ORT schools totalled over 17,200 and received training in more than 50 different trades.

Nowhere, however, is ORT's task so great and the field for work so broad and fertile as in Israel. For here the whole national economy depends on Jewish work, and therefore every increase in productivity and every improvement in the quality of the work, every new trade in which good craftsmen are trained helps achieve national economic independence and political security.

Needs that Grow

For the trade school to come closer to industry and industrial life, it must begin to produce for the market as early as its second year. In all civilized countries, broad assistance from industrialists is provided to trade schools for that purpose. In Israel, however, there are unfortunately no current signs of such understanding on the part of industrialists, despite the fact that the trade schools exist in the interests of industry. Although no one denies the importance of raising Jewish productivity and of increasing the quality of Jewish work, philanthropic small sums are expanded for vocational training.

As a result of this lack of interest, good trade schools at everyone's reach are sadly lacking in Israel, and the poorest cannot afford to send their children to them. Yet it is the poor who are in greatest need of such training, and this paradox must be resolved if the country is to make progress.

President Receives Menorah by ORT

President Yitzhak Ben-Zvi receiving a menorah made by a pupil, during his visit to the ORT Vocational Training Centre in Jerusalem.

Training for the Task

By GOLDA MYERSON
Minister of Labour

IMMIGRATION and rapid national economic development are the two pillars on which our future rests. They are also the pledge for our security. Yet development will not be complete unless it comprises not only agriculture, industry, mineral, water, sea and air resources, but also the development of our human material. For it is on our cultural level and vocational skills that the future of the country as a whole will, in the last resort, be dependent. We aspire to create a society based on the achievements of modern science and technology in every field of industry and economic life. Only by technical and scientific superiority shall we be able to achieve those objectives which our destiny has imposed upon us: absorbing millions of Jews if necessary and assuring the permanency of the State.

Mrs. Myerson

A National Asset

The development of man means raising his cultural level and with it, to an equal degree, his vocational capacity. The knowledge that professional capacity on the part of the worker in industry, handicrafts and agriculture is our most urgent requirement in securing our future was never so widespread and effective as it is today, in the light of the experience gained during our six years of political independence, and in the light of our struggle for economic self-sufficiency and security. The need for transforming the vocational structure of the Jewish people, in order to promote national development in a world where economic and social conditions are changing at tremendous speed, has found its practical justification in the efforts to foster a healthy and independent people in Israel.

ORT a Tradition

ORT has enjoyed a singular privilege in serving the development of the Jewish people throughout its dispersion for the greater part of a century. Its vocational schools, its cadre of teachers and instructors, and that group of enthusiasts which stands at its head, have played a most important part in training tens of thousands of Jews deprived of traditional sources of livelihood, and enabling them to enter new trades and industries, thus allowing them to earn their living by their own handiwork.

Faithful to its purpose, ORT has also extended a helping hand in the incomparably task of training new immigrants, demobilized soldiers, and others, including persons from backward countries lacking all modern skills, and is transforming them into craftsmen and tradesmen whose contribution to the economic structure of the country is of the utmost importance.

Year by year, the ORT schools supply hundreds of skilled workers in vital trades and crafts. They may be met in the leading industries of the country where they play a responsible part.

The task now before us is the training of additional scores of thousands of skilled workers among the newcomers and, in particular, the young folk who are growing to maturity in the country. Within a few years, we must completely change the vocational structure of Israel's population by transferring scores of thousands from services and commerce to productive occupations, so as to ensure our economic independence and the competitive capacity of our products on world markets. This means that there is a vast field of activity for all bodies which are concerning primarily with vocational education. I am sure that ORT, with its past experience, drive and force and the devotion and enthusiasm of its leaders, will make a constantly increasing contribution in realising this aim of developing the vocational capacities of the individual, which are the only assurances there can be for the development of the State.

Class at the ORT Centre in Jaffa.

Era Demands Vocational Advance

By Dr. WILLIAM BECKER

Dr. Becker, an authority on Vocational Education and Training, is in Israel as a member of the Point Four team.

AN American attempting to look at Israel must take all local circumstances into consideration. This is especially so in trade education for the factors determining the curriculum differ entirely from those in the United States. Considerations such as size of the country, scale and type of industries, trends in trade development, production, background both of training and of people trained, and available resources are only a few. Points of similarity between the two countries must be noted and the proper applications made; yet the types of training appropriate to the one cannot be imposed directly upon the other.

Citizens mostly recognize the importance of an effective trade training programme for the education and development of a progressive nation. Its purpose is to fit workers for useful employment. It therefore follows that instruction must be based upon the actual needs of workers in the jobs concerned.

Instructional programmes must be flexible from the very beginning, for changes take place continuously in all occupations and callings. Products, materials, equipment and processes of farms, homes, stores and factories change in conformity with the development of our economic and social life; and the training given in vocational schools must change in order to keep pace. Hence the types of training offered in the vocational schools and classes of the United States are as different and as changing as the occupations of our people.

Israel also recognises this and has set out to effect necessary alterations as the need for them becomes evident. Indeed, these have probably been more pronounced here, relatively speaking, than in the U.S. For changing needs, emerging through developments in housing, agriculture and industry, are probably more intense in proportion to the size of the country and population than in the United States.

U.S. School System

Generally speaking, vocational education is an integral part of the public school system in the U.S. The Federal Government does not, as a rule, organise or operate vocational schools. Practically all those on the secondary level are public, and are under the supervision and control of State Boards for vocational education and the school authorities in the counties, cities and school districts of the various States. Apprentice training programmes are very often incorporated in the public education programme. In addition, however, numerous business establishments and certain trade associations conduct their own training programmes, designed primarily for optimal employment and upgrading of employees.

Israel has also inaugurated a programme of vocational education suited to its present needs and, even more important, in alignment with the needs which it envisages. Such prominent international organizations as ORT, Hadassah and WIZO deserve high credit for their respective shares in the State's secondary industrial training programme. The corresponding programmes of the Histadrut and the Haifa Technion have been fully as effective. The Government itself is achieving satisfactory results with its apprentice training schemes for assimilating and training thousands of immigrant workers. Certain internal programmes for various Governmental and non-Governmental employees are also functioning.

DR. BECKER

Growing needs will undoubtedly lead Israel, like the United States, to take steps to speed up vocational training tempo, so as to embrace many phases which are not yet provided for.

Training Technicians

The modern industrial State urgently requires highly skilled techniciana, such as laboratory techniciana, milk pasteurization plant operators, medical technicians, etc. The U.S. has found that technicians of this kind can obtain a thorough grounding in short and intensive two-year terminal training courses given at technical institutes, some of which have recently been established in several States of the Union. This type of training contrasts with the ordinary four-year general type of course available at engineering colleges.

Although types of training required vary from place to place, and the curricular needs of Israel differ from those of the U.S., certain needs and problems are similar. Generally speaking, good teaching techniques and instructional devices used in one locality can be utilised by or adapted to another. For example, the cooperative training plan, which has been found to be quite effective in the U.S., would probably be equally so in Israel. Under this method, classes are organized in a school and employment arranged, thus combining secondary vocational instruction with paid occupational experience in the kind of job to which the trainee expects to proceed upon graduation. The trainee receives academic credit for his coordinated work experience, and graduates from high school with a regular diploma.

Determining Needs

Other devices now used in the U.S., and probably equally suitable for Israel, are the Industrial Survey and the Vocational Advisory Board or Council. The Survey serves to determine the industrial needs of the community, and has permits vocational training requirements to be accurately assessed. The Vocational Advisory Council or Board serves to ensure that the advice of industrial leaders, union leaders and outstanding workers is used as an effective guide, enabling local vocational administrators to keep their programmes up to date.

Problems faced in vocational programmes are similar for both Israel and the United States. Both countries alike face a shortage of good teachers. Again, the problem of up-to-date methods is always present, particularly for those teaching technical subjects.

There is a tendency for schools to retain out-of-date teaching methods despite advances and changes in industrial processes; and this must be constantly combatted. The needs of Man are ever changing and developing, and so vocational training dare not be static but must progress continuously. Changing times dictate either vocational progress or regression.

ORT'S RECORD

ORT came into existence in Czarist Russia in 1880. Its purpose has always been to increase the productivity of the Jewish masses by vocational education and training. Between the two World Wars it functioned chiefly in Eastern Europe. Main centres of ORT activities in other countries now include North Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunis) and Persia. Here youngsters are taken from the mellahs and ghettoes and given a modern vocational education. A large percentage of them subsequently find work in Israel.

IN AN ELECTRO-MECHANICS CLASSROOM

The Minister of Trade and Industry and Mrs. Bernstein at the inauguration of the Vocational Training Centre established in Natanya by the Natanya Municipality and ORT, which serves both the town and the entire vicinity. Training is provided in agro-mechanics, general and electro-mechanics, and there is a special carpentry course for immigrant youngsters. This Centre is one of several here. The buildings are erected by a local Government authority for the specific needs of ORT and its technical and educational requirements.

Vilna Institute Graduates at Work Here

By DOV YELLIN

THE institutions established and maintained by ORT in the Diaspora must have numbered several hundred. Yet of all of them the Jewish Technical Institute in Vilna, established in 1921, was the only one of its kind. Indeed, it may be described as the peak and crown of ORT's activities throughout the whole world; certainly in the eyes of its pupils and graduates of whom I had the honour to be one.

The impulse for establishing this institution derived from the unhappy situation of the Jews in Poland after the First World War. Jewish youth found all the paths to a productive livelihood blocked. They had grown to maturity during the war without any opportunity, for the greater part, of learning a trade or profession. Other economic and political factors were also at work, and particular mention should be made of two: before the war, Russia had been the natural market for Polish industry, but it was practically sealed off after 1917. In addition, the new Republic of Poland showed no particular love for its Jewish minority.

Polish Restrictions

It was under these circumstances that the plan for a technical high school in Vilna was prepared by the leading technologists and engineers of the neighbourhood, and which won the support of leading community figures who wished to ensure that we young Jews should be able to obtain training in handicrafts and productive occupations. This was all the more necessary because the Polish Government at the time opened posts in its Civil Service only to those Jews who were exceptionally capable.

The promoters of the Technical School decided that pupils must be given ample opportunities of engaging in practical work in addition to theoretical studies; for it was recognised that many of the graduates would emigrate, and would have to meet high standards of competition. Laboratories and workshops were necessary and were provided on a generous scale by ORT.

Two Subjects

The number of basic subjects was restricted to two only: mechanics and electro-technology. At first, courses were restricted to two years, but it was soon found necessary to add another year, in order to cover all the theoretical material required.

The hopes vested in the new institute were soon justified. Most of us found employment either in Poland or elsewhere. It may be added that the students always included a considerable number of Zionists and "Hehalutz" members, who in some years were in the majority. Of these, a fair proportion devoted their spare time to the study of Hebrew, and afterwards made their way to this country.

The destruction of European and Polish Jewry carried away all those hundreds of institutions which ORT fostered in Europe for over half a century. Yet ORT continued to function even in the Warsaw Ghetto, organising groups for the study of various occupations and callings. And that was truly the swan song of its activities in Eastern Europe.

Nevertheless, ORT recommenced activities at the first opportunity. When the holocaust of European Jewry came to an end, it was ORT which commenced to train as many survivors of the camps as possible, in order to enable them to go out into the post-war world equipped for their return to life.

Faithful to its practice of serving the Jewish masses wherever they may be, ORT reached Israel together with the beginnings of mass immigration. But it had been preceded, as remarked, by many hundreds of us, who had studied in its schools in Vilna and elsewhere, and whose training in ORT institutions in Exile enables us to do our full share in helping to bring about the restoration of the land of our fathers.

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LEO GOLDBERG

Trade Schooling: Aims and Purposes

By JACOB OLEINIKI,
Director, ORT in Israel

THE aims and methods of vocational education differ from one country to another in accordance with local traditions and the tempo of economic progress. Skilled workers, it should be remembered, come from three sources:

a) Apprentices;
b) Vocational schools;
c) Factory schools.

Although the number of vocational schools throughout the world has greatly increased during recent decades, apprenticeship necessarily remains the chief source for skilled workers in general. In Israel, neither vocational education through apprenticeship, nor its supervision, are in a very happy state, and both call for thorough reform.

In some industrial countries, vocational schools are of minor importance, because youngsters undergo an apprenticeship which has behind it a tradition often going back to the Middle Ages. Here, however, most industries and handicrafts have fewer years behind them than can be counted on the fingers of both hands, and nothing like a local tradition has been able to emerge as yet. Vocational and trade schools here therefore attain a greater significance for industry and mechanised agriculture than in most other Western countries. In attempting to decide on the vocational training system most suitable in our country, two systems adopted abroad should be first examined.

The United States and Switzerland represent two extremes. The trade schools of the United States are part of the general high school (secondary school) system, and aim at providing both general and technical education. Studies are for four years, 35 hours a week. Half the time is devoted to practical work, the balance for theoretical study. Four years at such schools do not turn the 18-year-old graduate into a skilled worker. Though he has practical and theoretical information at his disposal his actual induction into work begins with apprenticeship, the period of which is, however, naturally far shorter following the completion of such a course.

Switzerland has a very different system, the success of which has helped to foster certain branches of industry there. Pupils get one year more of elementary schooling than they do in Israel and the U.S. A selection then sends some to trade schools. In the more intricate trades, such as mechanics, electro-mechanics and radio, the period of study is four years. The method employed and subjects covered, however, differ considerably from those of corresponding American institutions.

Swiss schools teach 47-48 hours a week. The first half-year of study is devoted to recapitulatory exercises. After this period, 36-37 hours a week are spent in the workshop (6,400 hours in 4 years). The remaining 10 of 11 hours are devoted to related theoretical studies. Pupils are trained in the actual production of complicated machinery and apparatus. The total holiday period in these schools, including both summer holidays, brief breaks and religious festivals, amounts to six weeks.

Upon leaving such a school, the student is a trained and qualified skilled worker. The only difference between him and older, more experienced workers is that he cannot produce as fast as they do; but speed is usually picked up very quickly. He receives the wages of a qualified skilled worker, and it is soon impossible to distinguish between him and others.

Needs of Israel

Taking these two general types of school into consideration, we can now consider Israel's trade schools. Before the State the problem of preparing new recruits for handicrafts and industries was not one of vital importance. Every aliya brought so many trained and skilled workers from Eastern and Central Europe that the country was unable to absorb them and they usually had to take part in some kind of economic reshuffling.

Now, the importance of vocational training has grown considerably. Immigrants to Israel include thousands from countries where industrialisation is unknown.

ORT commenced activities here in 1945 and set up trade schools in 27 places. Apart from the traditional trades, like mechanics and electro-mechanics, and sewing and cutting for girls, ORT included in its programme such new subjects as agromechanics, refrigeration, fine mechanics, dental technology and electronics, all of vital importance to the growth of the country's economy.

AMAL, the Haifa Technion's Vocational High School, WIZO, Hadassah, and the Tel Aviv Municipality also expanded activities. Nevertheless, the total number of pupils at technical and trade schools in the year 1953-4 barely amounted to 5,500, of which ORT accounted for almost a third.

Although general technical and economic development here rapidly advanced, the trade schools' programme has remained almost crystallised within the same framework as in the days of the Mandate, when the qualifications required of a worker were much lower.

In general, Israel's vocational schools tend to follow the lines of those in America: less than half the weekly school time being actually spent in the workshops, the balance being devoted to general and theoretical technical studies. After long deliberations, a total of 2,400 workshop hours for three-year courses and 2,800 hours for four-year courses has been introduced, in striking contrast to Switzerland's 6,400 hours.

There is a very definite reason why training has to be as thorough and comprehensive as possible. After graduation most youngsters join the Army. Experience has shown that only the thoroughly trained worker is certain to return to the calling for which he has been prepared. Most of the others tend to drift into other occupations. This is a clear waste for both, the youngsters and the country as a whole, and must be eliminated in the public interest.

It is no longer possible to permit our trade schools to spend more than four months a year on summer and festival holidays, and that only 40 per cent of tuition time should be spent on actual workshop practice is a mistake, our poor country cannot afford. A complete overhaul of timetables and curricula is absolutely imperative. Graduates should leave school as craftsmen and be able to give adequate training to apprentices in workshops and factories, and thus help establish a tradition of quality in all fields.

Women's Ort Aids Deserving Social Cases

By ULLI LEWIN-EPSTEIN

WHEN the ORT Women's Organisation was founded, three years ago, general opinion had it that another women's organisation was decidedly superfluous. But in the course of time, it has become clear that the general ORT Organisation has to concentrate on opening new schools and additional classes and expanding the training scheme in order to keep pace with the urgent need for vocational training, and could not deal with the many problems, personal and social, of the students. The best training remains fruitless and the best instructor helpless when the student's mind is not free to absorb the instruction offered. So a number of women organised themselves to stand by ORT and besides setting themselves the conventional tasks of fund-raising and public relations, set out to maintain contact with each school. The group called for women who would do something, for instance, about the lack of a hygiene programme and the need for individual assistance.

Lunch Supplied

If lunch is served in an unattractive atmosphere and the menu is monotonous, appetite and energy may be dissipated. The womanly touch and a gift for adaptation is necessary to make luncheons appealing and

Carpets made at the Jaffa ORT Centre

available for all; for the spoiled youngster as well as those who habitually munch half a loaf of bread and margarine as their main meal. Women's ORT is proud that an adequate lunch is now served in an educational atmosphere, both for those who pay and those who cannot.

Most Municipalities lack the financial means to provide medical services for schools, so Women's ORT carry the expenses for constant medical supervision and treatment, as well as for sending needy youngsters to recreation homes. The concept that only a healthy body permits the development of a healthy personality is not yet familiar to all parents. The integration of new immigrants into the cultural life of the Yishuv is the task of the headmaster. But often he is handicapped by lack of means and cannot put his ideas into practice. So again it is Women's ORT to whom he turns for arranging tours, visits to the theatre, football matches or holiday celebrations.

Protecting Students

Vocational training is as vital an issue for the individual as it is for the country. Therefore ORT cannot limit instruction to those who can afford to pay fees. Willingness and industriousness are the conditions for attending an ORT school. Thanks to a sister organisation, American Women's ORT, even an S.O.S. from an individual student can be answered when he is forced to leave school in order to help support his family. The Israel of tomorrow will lose if a gifted boy has to go and sell vegetables at his father's side instead of learning a productive profession.

Where ORT Spells Opportunity...

A workshop established through ORT Tool Supply. A mechanical workshop, complete with press and metal work equipment, which was set up with the aid of the ORT Tool Supply Co., Ltd. This undertaking which was founded early in 1948, has supplied machinery and equipment to hundreds of local workshop owners, new immigrants, small co-operatives and kibbutz workshops.

At a Tricot machine. This ex-serviceman, graduate of a special course at the Holon ORT School, has found congenial work in a newly-established clothing factory.

Making the Most of Resources

By Dr. WILLIAM HABER
President,
American ORT Federation

Dr. William Haber is a Professor of Economics at the University of Michigan. He is former Adviser on Jewish Affairs to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former Commander in Chief in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Dr. Haber has been president of American ORT since 1950 and is a vice president of the World ORT Union Central Board. He is a frequent visitor to Israel, having been here in 1948 and 1952, '53 and '54.

WITHOUT denying the significance of the financial and moral support that has streamed into Israel from Jewish communities the world over, it has been the labour of her own people that has raised Israel to her present stature. Progress in the years ahead will depend on it even more. For the greatest of Israel's resources does not lie hidden in the earth, but is the talent and skill of the people, and this, like any other resource, must be harnessed and developed to yield full value.

That is the function of vocational training and the specific mission of ORT in Israel.

ORT's goals are closely related to the country's economic development — to assist in the productive integration of recent immigrants by transforming their untrained labour into skills useful to modern industry and agriculture; to educate the youth in the knowledge and techniques that will ensure to Israel a new generation of qualified craftsmen; to provide facilities for the constant improvement of the quality and standard of work of Israel's artisans and mechanics.

The exuberant full-steam-ahead pace of national development is reflected in the rapid growth of ORT. In these brief five years, ORT has expanded from six schools with some 700 students to the present network of training installations in 18 cities and towns, with 2,500 pupils.

This network of schools has become integral to Israel. It has acquired a history and practice to draw upon, along with a capacity to absorb modern technical culture. Our job is to sustain and support it. Yet we dare not allow these achievements to obscure some of the vital, pressing, unsolved problems in the entire field of vocational instruction.

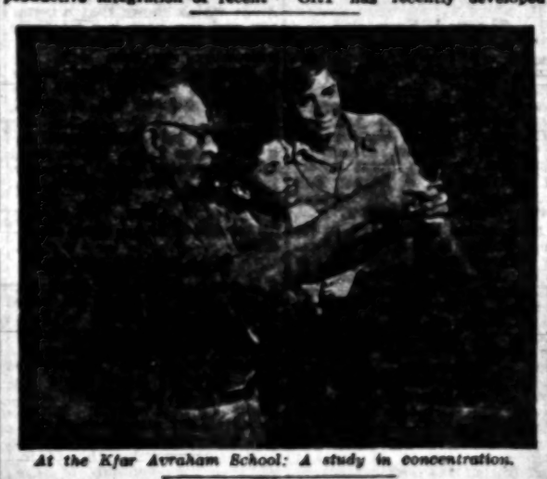
Needs Still to be Met

The present vocational facilities of ORT, together with all other similar programmes, do not meet industry's need for a steady flow of knowledgeable mechanics. Industrial education lags behind all other branches of education. There are too few schools as well as too few students in terms of the country's needs. Both are urgently needed. Their neglect imperils our immediate economic future.

ORT has recently developed special programmes to serve young immigrants, particularly those whose primary education has been neglected. Here is a whole section of youth who stand as a challenge to Israel education.

75 Years' Knowhow

What ORT has built in Israel stands on the cumulative "know-how" of three-quarters of a century of vocational activities among Jewish communities all over the world. ORT today serves Jewish communities in 19 lands, with the aid of the United Appeal, in which it now participates, through the JOINT. In the past ORT and JOINT co-operation covered activities in various parts of the world, and the most conspicuous recent success has been in North Africa. This cooperation has now been extended to Israel as well, for here also the horizon of opportunities is as limitless as the need for trained and skilled Jewish artisans. For in Israel, Jews must perform every task with their own hands. To train these hands so that they are guided by a creative spirit and productive outlook is ORT's dedication.



At the Kfar Avraham School: A study in concentration.

Ort Company Supplies Tools

APART from its educational activities, ORT runs the ORT Tool Supply Ltd., which was actually founded at the beginning of 1948. The company imports all types of machinery cheaply on behalf of artisans, craftsmen, local workshop owners, new immigrants, small co-operative workshops and kibbutz workshops. Up to the present, close on 4,000 machines of every kind have been supplied to mechanics, locksmiths, electricians, radio mechanics, carpenters, weavers, spinners, shoemakers, upholsterers, tailors, dressmakers, etc.

Such machines are allocated to the recipients only on the recommendation of public institutions and for an initial trial period of two years. Only after this trial period has been successfully completed, is ownership of the machinery transferred. It may be added that so far all obligations thus incurred by the craftsmen have been satisfactorily met.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT in the ORT Schools in Israel

Total 2540 ON OCTOBER 1, 1954

By Localities

LOCALITY	TOTAL	3 & 4 year schools	2 year schools	Short-term courses*
JERUSALEM (two schools)	382	332	—	50
BNEI BRAK	86	—	86	
AFULA	86	—	86	
GIVATAYIM	280	185	—	95
HERZLIA	29	29	—	
HOLON	101	—	88	13
JAFFA	604	335	—	269
KFAR AVRAHAM	123	123	—	
KFAR GANIM	40	40	—	
KFAR MONASH	30	—	—	30
NATANYA	377	377	—	
RAMAT GAN	97	78	—	19
RAMLE	49	49	—	
REHOVOT	179	110	—	69
TEL AVIV (two schools)	288	139	71	78
TEL LITWINSKY	26	—	26	
TOTALS	2540	1597	930	623

youth enrolment 1,617

* as per June 1954. The courses of the school year 1954/55 will be opened in November 1954.

ENROLLMENT BY TRADES

PRECISION MECHANICS AND TOOLMAKING 24.4%

AGROMECHANICS 4.8%

MACHINE SHOP 13.5%

ELECTROMECHANICS 11.8%

AUTOMECHANICS 8.9%

REFRIGERATION 8.9%

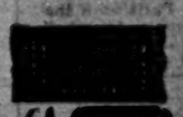
CABINET MAKING AND CARPENTRY 7.3%

MACHINE KNITTING 6.5%

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING 18.4%

BEAUTY CULTURE 1.1%

DENTAL TECHNOLOGY 0.8%



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FROM SOUTH AFRICA

THE South African ORT-OZE wishes to declare its wholehearted support of ORT in Israel in its responsible but rewarding task of establishing schools for training technicians and tradesmen of the highest standards and qualifications who, we are sure, will in due course place Israel in the forefront of specialist industrial nations. At the rate of ORT's progress in Israel its objectives will, we feel, be achieved in the near future. We take this opportunity of wishing good luck to ORT in Israel.

FROM CANADA

DURING the few years since ORT commenced its activities in Israel, it has achieved results which win the admiration of the Jews in other countries, and with which we of Canadian ORT and Canadian Jewry are proud to associate ourselves. The establishment of a technological climate is an effective step towards making a country industry-conscious, as we know in Canada from our own experience. Trade and technical schools are the surest way of bringing this about, and we wish you all success in your expanded efforts.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN

IT is the aim of ORT in Great Britain to make the work of the World ORT Union, and ORT in Israel, a matter of common knowledge within British Jewry and among the British public in general. Your magnificent efforts in creating Jewish skilled workers in Israel win wide-voiced approval. We would like to tell you how much the Jewish and general public here are impressed by your achievements, and wish you continued and increasing success in the future.

FROM THE U.S.

Message from Mrs. Ludwig Kaplan, National President, Women's American ORT

THE 35,000 members of Women's American ORT are integrally linked to a dedicated programme of a future of economic stability and security for Israel through ORT's magnificent vocational training system in the Jewish Homeland. I have just again seen our extensive network of Israel schools and their continuing progress is unqualified testimony to the vitality of ORT and to the viability of a people. Your determination has spurred the conquest of many obstacles in your forward and upward movement.

We send our special greetings to our fellow ORTists and our love and blessings to the people of Israel. And we pledge that we will continue to support your efforts to the ultimate of our capacities.

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SEVEN MOMENTOUS YEARS

IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE. Seven Years with the United Nations. By Trygve Lie.— Macmillan, New York. 479 pp. $6.—

When Mr. Lie met his successor, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, at Idlewild Airport, New York, he told him that the task of the Secretary General was the most impossible job on earth. This is no exaggeration, and those who complain about the inactivity and impotence of the U.N. should remember that the much maligned League of Nations was an organization in which there was a larger measure of community of interests than in the United Nations (the very name has been an anachronism for some years now).

Mr. Lie concluded his seven-year term a sadder yet wiser man, having reached the conclusion that one should be prepared for the worst, but never cease to struggle towards the best: lasting peace. He believes that the danger of a new world war is steadily being reduced, and thinks that it will become even more distant if the peace-loving world makes full use of the United Nations' capacity for collective security, peaceful settlement and economic and social advance. Without this irresponsible optimism, for which there is, but a slender factual basis, he would probably have left his job long before 1952.

Between East and West

Trygve Lie was originally the candidate of the Soviet bloc in the U.N. with the Americans alternately favouring and opposing him (consistency would not appear to be one of the chief virtues of American diplomacy, generally speaking, according to Mr. Lie's narrative). He went along moderately well with all concerned up to 1950, when the Russians decided to boycot him, and his position became extremely difficult: he had attempted to mediate, without success, between the two camps, but after July 1950, he was prevented even from trying to work towards a lessening of world tension. The Russians did not forgive his agreeing to the convocation of the Security Council immediately after the Korean invasion and favouring effective action against aggression there. In fact, the Russians had themselves to blame, for they would have been able of course to veto any such action if they had not boycotted the Security Council sessions at that period in protest against the participation of Nationalist China.

There is a grim irony in the fact that the only effective action taken by the United Nations in recent years was rendered possible by a Soviet blunder: its absence from the Security Council. Mr. Lie thinks (and he gives much space in his book to this subject) that the veto power of the Big Five should be curtailed to make the U.N. function better but it would appear that legalistic devices will be of little help, for the deadlock at the U.N. reflects after all only the state of relations between East and West.

In the course of his many trips, to South America and elsewhere, Mr. Lie came to realise the importance of the problem of the "under-developed countries" as the backward parts of the world are now, somewhat euphemistically, called. They have become a central issue and no one will dispute the importance of the problems: the struggle between West and East will be decided in these countries. But Mr. Lie's viewpoint, though entirely praiseworthy is, or at least was, too similar to the well-meaning but

By ZE'EV LAQUEUR

muddleheaded idealism of some American liberals six or eight years ago. It has been realised meanwhile, that economic development does not automatically create nice people, and that the correlation between economic and political progress is more complex than originally assumed.

The Palestine Issue

Two detailed chapters ("The Palestine Challenge" and "Armistice achieved in Palestine) which deal with events in Lake Success and in this country in 1948, belong to the most interesting in the whole book. When the American colte face came in 1948, Mr. Lie took it not only as a "blow to the U.N. showing a profoundly disheartening disregard for its effectiveness and standing," but also as a personal affront. He proposed to resign "as a means of arousing popular opinion to the realization of the danger in which the whole structure of the United Nations had been placed." Both Senator Austin and Andrei Gromyko ("his Government's Palestine policy had been commendable") advised him not to resign, and the New Zealand delegate aptly remarked that "what the world needs today is not resolutions but resolution."

Time went on, May 14 arrived, the State of Israel was proclaimed and won U.S. recognition. The next day, Mr. Lie received a cable from the Egyptian Foreign Minister: "Egyptian armed forces have started to enter Palestine to establish security and order." They had a flair for funny stories in Cairo even before the Bat Galim case.

Mr. Lie gives a fascinating account of a meeting with Ernest Bevin (by then a very sick man who nevertheless stuck fast to a line which had so manifestly failed): "Foreign Secretary Bevin was the main road block to a more constructive approach." The subsequent events are still well remembered, apart, perhaps, from Mr. Lie's proposal to create a U.N. military force of 5,000-10,000 men to begin with. These preliminary soundings ran into heavy opposition from the Soviet bloc, who held rigidly that the U.N. should either carry out Article 43 of the Charter as originally intended, or have no force at all.

(Article 43 provides that all members of the U.N. undertake to make available to the Security Council on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces assistance and facilities... necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.)

Trygve Lie says in conclusion "I am proud of the U.N. role in aiding the establishment of Israel, but I could be far prouder. The decision for partition, once taken by the U.N., should have been resolutely upheld not only by some governments and the Secretary General but by all members of the organization. In the face of armed defiance, there was for a time a disheartening disposition on the part of some to bury their heads in the sand. But ultimately, the Security Council did solid work to bring peace to Palestine. Let us hope the lesson was learned."

Mr. Lie's optimism has unfortunately proved unfounded in this as in other respects. But his lively and attractive account of these seven years cannot fail to impress the reader by the sincerity and integrity of the man and his exemplary devotion to his "impossible job" as a messenger and protagonist of peace.

An Arabic translation of Mr. Lie's book by Yousef Hanna is being serialised in the Old City daily "A-Diffa."

H.C. BERENDT: "MY DAUGHTER"
From the current exhibition of "Dentists' Hobbies" at the 7th National Convention of the Israel Dental Association at the Hadassah-University Medical School, Jerusalem.

London Letter — By Olivia Manning

ENGLISH STAGE AND SCREEN

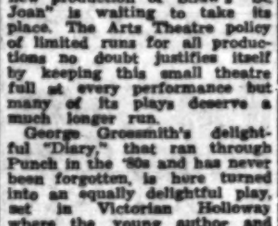
Now that the grass is turning spongy and patchy with autumn, the first yellow leaves are appearing, the equinoxal gales are blowing and there remain in the gardens only tattered chrysanthemums and Michaelmas daisies, new plays are crowding into the theatres, and the autumn book lists are crowding through the letter-boxes. There are so many shows to be seen on stage and screen that the problem is to find time for them all.

It is unfortunate that many excellent entertainments that have not run their course and could still draw large audiences must give up their theatres to the newcomers. The bright and beautiful, lovingly dressed review "Cockles and Champagne," after a court case that made the headlines, had to make room for a new farce, while the delightful Arts Theatre play based on Grossmith's "Diary of a Nobody" can have only a limited run because a new production of Shaw's "St. Joan" is waiting to take its place. The Arts Theatre policy of limited runs for all productions no doubt justifies itself by keeping this small theatre full at every performance but many of its plays deserve a much longer run.

George Grossmith's delightful "Diary," that ran through Punch in the '80s and has never been forgotten, is here turned into an equally delightful play, set in Victorian Holloway where the young author and his wife had their first house. This story is of simple, dignified, hard-working Pooter and his clever son Lupin who is determined to live above his income and does so to such purpose that he marries a rich and charming girl and sets the whole family on its feet. Pooter, intensely respectable, scrupulous and given to making puns, is very much a type of the past; Lupin, flashy, quick-witted and able in his own interests, looks forward to the present day.

The whole Victorian interior of the Holloway house is exact, and the evening of the reception (full evening-dress) with songs from the ladies and an imitation of Sir Henry Irving in "The Bells" given by the local dramatic society genius, is as brilliantly funny as anything to be seen on the London stage at the moment.

Ussishkin Literary Prize Winners



A. Meged — H. Bartov

Awards made at J.N.F. Head Office ceremony on October 10.
Photo by Malavsky

Israel Defence Forces

"Professional military observers—including Arabs—are of the unanimous opinion that Israel's Defence Forces are, at present, qualitatively the best in the whole Middle East, not excluding the Arab Legion or, in certain respects, the armed forces of Turkey and Greece." This statement introduces a study, the first two parts of which have just appeared in "Balkans & Moyen-Orient," a French weekly publication.

The very detailed report is apparently written by M. Jean Luc Herve, director of the periodical, himself. It states expressly that none of the figures contained in the report has been supplied by Israel sources, in view of the prevailing state of demi-guerre.

Americana

There are nearly 700 foreign-language publications of all kinds in the United States. They represent about 40 languages. Of this total, New York City alone has 21 foreign dailies published in Arabic, Chinese, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Yiddish, and Yugoslavian.

* * *

In memory of Dylan Thomas, the late Welsh poet, Igor Stravinsky has composed "Dirge—Canons and flong" for tenor, four trombones and string quartet with words by the late poet, with whom Stravinsky had hoped to write an opera. The second part of the new composition is a musical setting of Thomas' poem, "Do not go gentle into that good night."

* * *

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, American Nobel Prize winner in 1953 for his discovery of streptomycin and his achievements in microbiology, had his autobiography, "My Life with the Microbes," published by Simon & Schuster, New York, in September.

שביט SHAVIT 1895 For Better Gifts

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

A great deal has been written on and about Israel's War of Liberation, but "B'einei Oyev" (In the Eyes of the Enemy, Ma'arakhot, IL.2.750, tr. by Seren S. Sabbagh) is the first book to give the Arab point of view. The activity and operations of three distinct Arab military organizations, in the course of three clearly discerned periods along three different fronts are set out by Haj Nimr al Khatib, of Haifa; Kamal Ismail al Sharif; and Mahmud al Roussan.

Mosad Harav Kook offers four books of diverse and varied interest. The first of these is "Min Hameitzar Karati" (I Called in Distress), deeply moving Yiddish and Hebrew poems, collected by Moshe Prager, dwelling on the Ghetto, the slave labour and extermination camps, the partisans, revenge, and battle. Next is "Emunim," an anthology of religious poetry edited by Pinhas Peli; "Sefer Ha'Hezionot" (Book of Visions) by Rabbi Haim Vital; and "Toldot Nesa Zionа b'Volozhyn" (The Ness Ziona Society) papers and documents on the organization's history.

"Bnot Kedar" (Daughters of Kedar, Ahiassaf) is a novel dealing with Jewish life in Morocco, by Moshe Daloshnovsky, translated by Aharon Weissman, and "Elil Shmot" (These are the Names, Pales, IL.1.600) is a collection of brief biographies of famous men and women by W. Stuart Sewell, translated by A. Fanirstein.

J. Lewinthal has compiled and arranged "Dinei Avoda" (Labour Law in Israel Chachik, IL.9.500) while Jakob Weinschal offers "Jabo" (Hamatmid, IL.1.850) biographical and personality sketches of Ze'ev Jabotinsky.

"Learn It Yourself"

"Y'sodot Ha'Chimiya Ha'Organit" (Principles of Organic Chemistry, Ahiassaf) is Shaul Patai's contribution towards lightening the secondary school student's lot, and "Hadikduk Ha'Ivri Hashimushi" (Practical Hebrew Grammar, Schocken) is the joint effort of M. Gutstein, Z. Livneh and S. Shpan, a work in keeping with "Operation Hebrew."

Dvir offers two works in the new "Learn It Yourself" Library. "Torat Hegel b'Mishnat Ranak" (Hegel's Philosophy in Krochmal's Teachings) and "Shadal v'Hitnagduto la'Rambam" (Luzzatto and his Opposition to Maimonides, IL.1.-) by Sarah Rotvosky Halperin, and "Hamilhama Hashrutit Bein Hahareidim v'Hamaskilim" (The Literary War between the "Orthodox" and the "Enlightened," IL.1.200) reviews the Hebrew literary scene in Russia and Poland in the 60's and 70's of the last century.

Hakibbutz Hameuhad presents "Pnimi b'hehlet" (Absolutely Confidential, IL.2.400) a book of kibbutz cartoons by Dan; "Hamakheila" (The Choir, IL.2.300) practical instructions for budding conductors by B. Pintus; "Yesh Li Shir" (I Have a Song, IL.3.200) by Yitzhak Katzenelson, with a biography of the poet, illustrations and music notes; and "Bin'ot Desahe" (In Green Pastures, IL.-0.900) a collection of poems for children by Moshe Dafna, with illustrations by Tirza.

Five stories by Jean-Paul Sartre, under the title "Intimiyut" ("Le Mur," Hadar, IL.2-) bring to a close this week's selection from a wide store of books published during the past month.

M. H.

. . . and Foreign

Few books have created as much of a sensation as Igor Guzenko's "The Fall of a Titan" (Norton, IL.5.850). Guzenko is no common or garden reformed Communist; he is the cipher clerk whose revelations led to the downfall of Nunn - May and of the Canadian Communist espionage system. His huge novel on the police State as it beats down on a Maxim Gorki is overwhelming and absorbing: it reveals human beings foundering under hammer and sickle as the early works of Upton Sinclair, Jack London or Steinbeck showed them under the heel of free capitalism. In fact, Guzenko's affinities are closer to the American denouncers than to the spiritualism of Tolstoi or Dostoyevsky. This is a book worth buying, in fact, cheap at the price asked.

"The Dollmaker" by Harriette Arnow (MacMillan, IL.6.500) is a 549-page best-seller which shows that a country girl can keep her integrity even in Detroit, provided she remembers to take with her a block of cherry wood. Some ladies will certainly enjoy this massive carving on a small theme.

Another best-selling novel by a lady who takes the writing of best-sellers very seriously indeed is Frances Parkinson Keyes' "The Royal Box." (Messner, IL.4.550). This is well up (or down) to her usual standard.

Roosevelt Legends

A most interesting book on World War II now available in an American edition is Chester Wilmot's "The Struggle for Europe" (Harper, IL.6.500). Although time and Churchill's own memoirs have made an absurdity of the main Wilmot thesis — that Stalin played Roosevelt for a monkey at Yalta, with an omniscient Churchill vainly warning the Americans — the account of the war in Europe is most fascinating. Wilmot presents the struggle from the German as well as the Allied viewpoints, with striking and interesting results.

Louis Bromfield, the novelist, also rates Roosevelt about nil, and at that still high above Harry Truman, in his "A New Pattern for a Tired World" (IL.4.875). A novelist who sets out to become prophet and philosopher is generally a pathetic sight, and Mr. Bromfield is no exception.

All the devout will purchase "Sigmund Freud's Letters 1887-1902" (Basic, IL.8.775). Just as irreverent children ask "Who created God?" and are told "God," so we find here the answer to the ribald question: "Who analysed Freud and freed him from his own complexes?" Lest I be accused again of jesting about sacred subjects, I hasten to add that this insight into the early shaping of theories which have changed all our lives is both important and impressive.

The title of Tucker and Downer's Anthology of Plays — "25 Modern Plays" (Harper, IL.7.800) — is misleading, since we can hardly call Ibsen and Strindberg modern. Otherwise, the collection is recommended.

PHILIP GILLON

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Trygve Lie., In the Cause of Peace. MacMillan. New York.

Bissentzki S.N., The Absorption of Immigrants. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London.

Leisegotzo S.S., A History of Modern China. Penguin Books, London.

Creel H.G., Chinese Thought from Confucius to Mao-Tse-tung. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.

Liebheim, R., Die Geschichte des Deutschen Zionismus. Mass, Jerusalem.

HEBREW

Patai, S., Yesodot Ha'Chimia Ha'-Organit (Principles of Organic Chemistry). Ahiassaf, Jerusalem.

Bulesheovsky, M., Bnot Kedar (Daughters of Kedar). Ahiassaf, Jerusalem.

Prager, M., (Ed.) Min Ha'maitzar Karati (Out of my Distress. I called...) Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

Vital, H., Sefer Ha'Hezionot (The Book of Visions). Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

Sewell, W.S., Elle Shmot (Biographies of Famous Men and Women). Palos Press, Tel Aviv.

Dunin, Z., Madrikh Bibliografy Le'-limudei Ha'Teva. (Bibliographical Guide for the Study of Natural Science). Twersky, Tel Aviv.

Weinschal, J., Jabo (Z. Jabotinsky). Hamatmid, Tel Aviv.

Shaboon, A., Ba'Ikvei Ha'Tzvoim (Tracking the Hyena). Twersky, Tel Aviv.

Twersky, Y. & Even Shoshan, S. (ed.), Avraham Baratz, the Stage Artist. Hakibbutz Hameuhad.

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Koestler's Case History

THE INVISIBLE WRITING. By Arthur Koestler.— Collins with Hamilton, London. 421 pp., 21s.

The author calls this second and last volume of his autobiography "a typical case history of a member of the Central European middle classes born in the first years of our century." Like Duff Cooper, he makes the point that while facts are remembered, emotions are easily forgotten, and the autobiographer had better write while they are fresh, and/or have recourse to diaries.

In Koestler's case, the place of the diaries is taken by books he wrote under the immediate impact of what happened to him. But Koestler, when quoting his former self, is apt to sneer bitterly at it, and these sneers, as well as his passionate and repeated repudiation of the author as a young man, naturally make the reader think Koestler has turned his coat several times — never, it should be stressed, for ulterior motives, always from the depths of conviction — may he not do so again? Especially as at the moment he seems to be despoiled of all causes, except the negative hatred of Communism and an unrequited love for the English. This unhappy love is described with a humorous modesty which is endearing and to this reader seems perfectly honest.

Frank modesty, a trait not to be met with in Mr. Koestler's former writings, is one of the most engaging things in the book, bearing witness to the fact that he has at long last got rid of his besetting inferiority complex and can thus afford to make fun of himself.

Perhaps because this reader is familiar with the author's excellent essay on his Communist past in "The God That Failed," much of the book (which sadly lacks an index) seemed slow and repetitive, though there is also much that is new and some highlights deserve mention. Such are his tribute to the "just men" found even in the Russia of his discontent—perhaps an allusion to Abraham's plea; his description of inter-war Hungary with its "mental inbreeding," offering food for thought to a young state nearer home; his generous tribute to friends of the past and to his first wife (to whom the book is dedicated); his remarks on family life ("a labyrinth of tensions whose ethics stem from a cosy jungle"); and the excellent description of British indifference to the Cassandra cries of a few thousand refugees in the late thirties, and again at the present day. How true it is that no one likes people who run around the streets yelling... 'The day of wrath is at hand.' Least of all when they yell in a foreign accent."

The pleasantest part to read, and easily the most amusing, is the epilogue which in a few pages takes us from Koestler's leaving the Communist Party, 16 years ago, to 1953, when he finished the book under review. This last chapter contains many gems and would be well worth printing separately.

I have deliberately refrained from discussing Mr. Koestler's attitude towards Israel, a stand too complex to be treated in a few lines.

PAULA ARNOLD

Life and Letters

Hess in Hebrew

The first volume of the works of Moses Hess, edited and introduced by Prof. M. Buber and translated by Yeshurun Keshet has appeared in the "Zionist Library." The volume contains "Rome and Jerusalem" and other Jewish and Zionist writings.

Zionism in Germany

The Hebrew edition of Richard Lichtheim's "History of Zionism in Germany" has now been followed by the publication (by Rubin Mass, Jerusalem) of the original German version, which includes previously unpublished chapters.

New Arabic Magazine

"Al Mujtama" (Society) is the name of a new Arabic magazine published in Nazareth by Mr. Michel Haddad, a teacher belonging to the young Arab intelligentsia in Israel. The periodical aims at providing a platform for the expression of the views of local Arabs on social and cultural matters. The first number includes contributions by two Arab women writers, Mrs. Farah of Haifa, and Miss Kawar of Nazareth; a review of trends in Arab music; a discussion on Arab women's rights, and articles translated from Hebrew and other languages.

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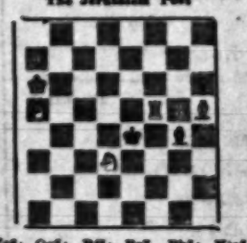
Chess

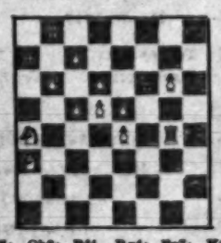
October 15, 1954

Problem No. 923
Arieh Grinblatt, Rehovot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Ke6; Qe5; Rf8; Be7, Bb5; Kta8, Rta3. (7)
Ke4; Rd2; Bg4, Bb8. (4)
White mates in two

Problem No. 924
Jan Knappel, Lidingo
1st Pr. Swedish National Ty. 1953



Kf8; Qb8; Rf4, Rg4; Be7; Kta3, Kta4; Pb6, c5, d7, d5, d6, e4, e5, g6 (15)
Kd4; Pb2. (3)
White mates in four

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 919 (Faust): 1.K1:c3 K1d5 2.Kd3c; 1.—K1g5 2.K1e4c. Endgame No. 91 (Halberstadt): 1.Kf6 (the only move which frees all the lines necessary for the operations of the W.Q. f1. 1.Kf5? Re4 2.Qd4+ Ke3 3.Qe4+, Kb4 4.Qb2+, Bb3, draw, or 1.Ke6? Rb3 2.Qf2+ Kb1, or 1.Kf5? Rc3 —draw)

A BRILLIANT MINIATURE

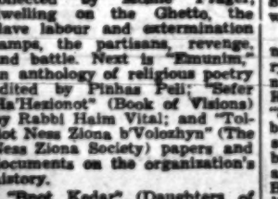
One of the most brilliant games of the Amsterdam olympiade, was Paul Keres's win over the Czech master Sajtar. Already in the 9th move the Soviet Grandmaster surprised his opponent by sacrificing a piece. The 11 moves following the sacrifice were almost forced, producing altogether a real chessboard gem.

Game No. 462
Sicilian Defence
White: Keres (USSR) Black: Sajtar (CSR)
1.e4 c5; 2.Kf3 d6; 3.d4 c:d4; 4.K:d4 Kf6; 5.Kc3 a6; 6.Bg5 K:d7; 7.Be4 a5; 8.0-0 Qc7.
Position after 8.— Qc7

SAJTAR

9.B:a8!! f:e6; 10.K:e6 Qa5; 11.K:d8 K:f7; 12.K:c8 K:c8; 13.Rd8 K:b6; 14.Q:f8 g:f8; 15.R:f8 Qa1; 16.Kf1 a4; 17.a3 b5; 18.Qd7 Kc7; 19.Rd8 Qa2; 20.K:a4 Black resigns. 20.—Qa2 is followed by 21.Qf7+, Kb6; 22.Qb7+ and 23.—b:a4 by K.Rd6+, Ke7, 24.Bd5+.

Stamp of the Week



However deep France may plunge into the crises of war and peace, she never loses one outstanding tradition. And that is her ability to find a man to lead her in her gravest hour. In World War II, it was General de Gaulle. Today, it is Premier Mendes-France.

What builds a national tradition such as this? For France, one of the answers is the military academy of St. Cyr, which trains infantry, cavalry and artillery cadets. It is, in effect, the equivalent of Britain's Sandhurst.

Today, France honours and commemorates her famous Army College by issuing this stamp 150 years after its foundation by Napoleon. The stamp shows a detachment of cadets marching out of the college gate and, as a close-up, the head of the cadet who proudly carries the tricolour flag.

The stamp is recess-printed in grey colours, perforated 13 and cuts 31 to London.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	40	19	29	27
Tiberias	36	21	34	33
Haifa Port	32	18	26	23
Natanya	29	18	29	29
Tel Aviv Port	30	21	26	27
Lydda Airport	32	19	30	29
Jerusalem	25	10	—	26
Beersheba	40	14	32	31
Eilat	34	23	39	37

FORECAST: After dispersal of morning clouds, fair with a further drop in temperatures.

Outlook for tomorrow: Fair.

A) Humidity at 4 p.m. B) Minimum temp C) Maxim yesterday D) Maximum temp expected today

* * *

THE FIRST four opticians' apprentices passed their intermediate examination, the first ever held in the country, in Haifa last evening, after three years' apprenticeship.

* * *

19 NURSES who have completed a three-year course at the Haifa Rambam Hospital received their diplomas yesterday at a ceremony in the newly-opened school in the disused monastery. The course was the fifth held at the school since 1948; a total of 94 nurses have received their training there.

* * *

THE MINISTER of Defence has issued instructions to his officials to place as many orders as possible in Safad for materials and goods produced there, to encourage the town's industry, it was learned in Tel Aviv yesterday.

* * *

A BUS PASSENGER, Eliyahu Hadad, 17, of Lydda, was seriously injured yesterday when he put his hand out while the bus was in motion and was hit by a passing military car. He was taken to Asaf Harofe Hospital.

* * *

A VOCAL newspaper, entitled "The Jerusalem Monthly Review," will be held once a month in Jerusalem, with the participation of Ministers, Knesset members, writers and newspapermen, beginning November 6. The review is being sponsored by Bet Ha'am in cooperation with the Information and Civic Education Services and will be held in one of the city's cinemas.

* * *

PREPARATIONS for "Brigade Week" to be held in March 1955, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Jewish Brigade, are now being made by a special jubilee committee, under the patronage of the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the Chairman of the Jewish Agency. The Committee will have its office at the Veterans' Organization, 1 Rehov Har Sinai, Tel Aviv.

CHEQUE TO PAY TA TEACHERS IS 'LOST'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A cheque sent to the Tel Aviv Municipality between Yom Kippur and the first day of Succot to pay teachers' salary advances for October, has been lost and the teachers have not yet received payment, the Teachers' Union announced here today. If the money is not paid by the time classes resume, the teachers will strike, it was stated.

A Tel Aviv Municipality spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* this evening that the cheque sent to the Municipality by the Ministry of Finance in Jerusalem, had not arrived by today and had apparently been lost in the mail, though registered. The matter is to be investigated tomorrow.

The missing cheque is for payment of salaries of elementary school teachers, and the Municipality stressed tonight that in this matter they only act as "postmen," cashing the cheque and paying the money to the teachers on behalf of the Ministries of Education and Finance.

HAILE SELASSIE IN UK

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived in England today on a three-day state visit. He is accompanied by his son the Duke of Harar, and will stay in Buckingham Palace.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT: Fresh meat for Simhat Torah: 100 gms. per person, Mon 20, Tue 21, 150 pr. Invalids, 500 gms. I.L.A. coupons of October 16. Coffee and tea: Ration for Lamed 5 continues until Wednesday, Eggs: Ration No.2, 4 per person, Mem 14, Temp. 4.

TEL AVIV AND SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Chicken: Children's Aleph, Bet and Gimmel cards, 250 gms., Mem 26, Temp. 44. Invalids: 500 gms., Hot Aleph 4, Hot Bet 1. Expectant mothers: September ration, 750 gms. coupons 5 and 6. Elderly persons: September ration, 500 gms., Mem Heh 23. Onions: 500 gms., Tav Bet 11, Temp. 24, 200 pr. distribution ends today. New onion ration for Tel Aviv: 500 gms. per person, 200 pr., Tav Aleph 1, Temp. 42.

AS NATION CELEBRATES SUCCOT —

70-Branch Menorah Lit at Peace Service

Jerusalem Post Staff

A giant 70-branch *menorah* was lit on Mount Zion in Jerusalem yesterday in the presence of several thousand pilgrims who participated in a special prayer service for world peace held in the large succah. The 70 branches symbolized the 70 nations of the world and were lit by representatives of some 50 different countries.

Caravans of cars and buses carrying pilgrims poured into Jerusalem yesterday from all parts of the country. Some thousand pilgrims gathered in the large hall of Moezd Kook in Jerusalem's New Montefiore quarter and were greeted by the Minister of Religious Affairs, Mr M. Shapiro, Mr. M. Gewirtzman, of the Municipal Council, and Dr. S. Kahana, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs. Prayers were sung by Cantor M. Katz.

With the conclusion of the prayers on Mount Zion, which were led by Rabbi S. Borenstein, a joyous spirit spread over the gathering and persons of all communities, Ashkenazic, Sephardi and Yemenite broke out in traditional songs and dances.

A Scroll of Law preceded a large parade that made its way from the Mea Shearim quarter to Givat Shaul just outside the city. The Scroll of Law was placed in the Diskin orphans' home where festivities heralding the approach of Simhat Bet Haaboeva (festival of water drawing) were held.

Among the pilgrims in Jerusalem yesterday were 200 elderly residents of Beersheba who were taken on a sightseeing tour. They included a 101-year-old woman who refused to give up the trip despite doctors' orders.

"I want to see Jerusalem, the Holy City, before I die," she insisted.

A fawuta (festive meal) will be held at Tel Aviv's Savoy Hotel tomorrow at 1 p.m. The Chief Rabbi and the Mayor of Tel Aviv will participate in Simhat Bet Haaboeva celebrations to take place in Gan Meir at 7 p.m. Celebrations of this festival will be held at the Savoy Hotel at 8 p.m.

In Haifa, some 175 of the city's older residents (from 60 upwards) spent a happy and stimulating day on taxi trips to various parts of the country in the Municipality's fourth annual outing held under the slogan "Honour the Aged."

This year's number of participants, drivers and taxiers was a record, a third higher than last year.

Wherever the travellers went they were well received and served lunch and refreshments. In Tel Aviv, one of the largest caravans visited the Zoo and the drivers reported that they had a hard time persuading their travellers to leave.

In the afternoon, all caravans converged on Gan Ha'em where the guests met the Mayor, were treated to refreshments and music before being driven home, cheered by a beautiful experience.

Children Bring Fruit Offerings to J.N.F.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bearing as a gift the fruits of the Jordan Valley — dates, olives, pomegranates, honey and a huge bunch of bananas, white-robed pupils of the Jordan Valley Elementary School yesterday strode with dignity into the courtyard of the National Institutions in Jerusalem to surrender the "Jerusalem Flag" to the pupils of the Benzion Shenkar school in Holon.

The flag is awarded annually to that school which is outstanding in its efforts for the Jewish National Fund. Present at the ceremony were about 1,000 pupils from throughout the country.

After piling their "tribute" in a hastily-erected succah, the Jordan Valley pupils lined up facing members of the Presidium of the J.N.F. A spokesman for the children, speaking a rich, Biblical Hebrew, then surrendered the flag to the pupils from Holon. The entire ceremony, which showed careful rehearsal, was a quaint reminder of the journeys to Jerusalem made during the first two Jewish Commonwealths by pilgrims bringing harvest offerings to the Temple.

Six schools were awarded certificates for distinguished service. They are: the Jordan Valley School; Beit Hanan and Neta'im, near Rehovot; Ahva, Tiberias; Pardess Hanna Aleph; HaHevra Hatsaira, Mishmar Ha'emek, and the Rehovot Bet Government School. Six flags, which are to be sent to outstanding schools in the Diaspora, were on display.

The ceremony was opened by Dr. B. Ben Yehuda, chairman of the Teachers Council, who called upon the pupils to continue in the traditional path of reclaiming the land and building the country.

FEAST OF FRUIT ON SHOW IN HAIFA

HAIFA, Thursday. — Fruit that makes your mouth water and the like of which is unlikely to be seen at your fruiterer's is on show at the Fruit Exhibition opened here at Gan Binyamin this evening by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Y. Efrati, and Mayor Abba Khoushy. The exhibition has been arranged by the Municipality, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Fruit Growers Association and the Farmers' Association. It will remain open daily, including Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

On display are citrus, deciduous and sub-tropical fruit, some of them new to the public, grapes and bananas. Sixteen types of fragrant apples, guavas, persimmons, peaches and mangoes are among the finest specimens on show.

The second part of the exhibition shows fruit preserves and by-products, including manufactures of Shemen, Tnuva, the citrus industries, wineries and Shell.

Kibbutz Group Plans Negev Settlement

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — The second annual council meeting of the Ihud Hakvutsot Vehakibutsim, the Mapai-affiliated settlement movement, was opened with a speech by Mr. Y. Yizraeli, the organization's secretary, at the amphitheatre in Zemach last night. He said that the movement would realize its plans during the new year through mass absorption of immigrants from North Africa and the increase of settlements in the development areas of the Negev and the Arava. Kibbutz youth and 100 veteran families would be mobilized for this campaign.

Mr. Yizraeli, stressed the urgent need for several thousand girls to join the kibbutz movement, as the 'surplus' men might leave if they cannot hope to find life partners in the settlements.

Mr. Baruch Asanyah, M.K., spoke of the collective's place in the state. Today two lectures were given on the social regulations of the kibbutz defining the rights and obligations of members. A discussion followed. Tomorrow, Mr. David Ben Gurion is to address the council on the problems of settlement.

I.P.O. GIVING CONCERT FOR BENEFACTOR

Mr. Igor Markevitch is to conduct a special concert of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in Tel Aviv on October 26 in honour of the first visit to Israel of Mr. Fredric R. Mann of Philadelphia. By his generous financial support Mr. Mann is making possible the building of an IPO hall in Tel Aviv.

The soloists in the concert, which includes excerpts from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be the eight Italian opera singers who are due to arrive in the s.s. Jerusalem today. The proceeds of the concert will go to the Orchestra Pensions Fund.

HOOPSTERS LEAVE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. —Israel's selected basketball team left by El Al this evening for the international basketball tournament in Brazil which starts on October 22. *(Itim.)*

Ramat Gan Mayor Testifies for Eytan

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Mayor of Ramat Gan, Mr. Avraham Krinitzi, appeared in the District Court here today, as the second and last defence witness in the trial of his deputy, Yona Eytan, for abuse of confidence.

Under cross-examination by the State Attorney, Mr. Colin Gluckman, Mr. Krinitzi said that Eytan's payment to the contractor S. Bilnovsky, of IL.25,000 out of a IL.150,000 bank guarantee was authorized by the Municipal Council over the objections of the Opposition because he knew that the authorization had a guaranteed majority in the Council.

Eytan, who ended his testimony before Mr. Krinitzi was called on by Defence Counsel, M. Caspi, said that in releasing the IL.25,000 to Bilnovsky without consulting the Council he acted properly under the then existing circumstances. The sum was "like a drop in the ocean" when compared with the IL.1.5m. which the Veterans' Housing Project built by Bilnovsky was to cost.

The trial will continue before Judge M. Kennet on October 28. *(Itim.)*

Jailed for Assault After Insulting Prime Minister

HAIFA, Thursday. — A man who assaulted and injured two persons in a fight that broke out after he had used insulting language while discussing Mr. Ben Gurion was sent to jail for nine months by District Court Judge E. Sionim here today. The accused, Shimon Asherof, 37, cursed the then Prime Minister at the Olympia Cafe here a year ago. Asherof injured the two persons. Judge Sionim imposed the heavy sentence in view of Asherof's bad record.

BUS CO-OPS DEMAND

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Spokesmen of the Egged and Dan bus cooperatives demanded at a press conference here today that the Government sets up the promised public committee on bus cooperatives problems. They charged that the Ministry of Communications was delaying the matter.

GADNA

(Continued from Page 1)

emblem of the Gadna, a crown bow on a green field with the words, "Youth Battalions" in green below it.

The two-hour demonstrations were organized around two themes: the integration of immigrant youth in the para-military organization and a review of the achievements of the several Gadna commands.

In the first part, a young dishevelled mass seemed to swarm upon the grounds. At an order barked from the battery of loudspeakers, they set up 700 pup tents and crawled into them in a matter of seconds. A minute or two later, they emerged at another order, all dressed in their new uniforms of khaki shorts, green shirts and slouch hats. A hearty cheer greeted the mass uniform trick—the crowd of young, disorganized immigrants became a smart, orderly green army.

These Gadna young people went on to sports exhibits. Eventually they packed up the tents and left the grounds cheered by thousands of their comrades watching from the stadium's embankment.

Mass gymnastics by hundreds of members of Gadna farms all over the country followed, and a dance by a well-coordinated troupe told the story of the rebirth of the State of Israel, accompanied by Army band music.

Air and Navy Gadna then took over. The young men who train to become future airmen in Israel's Air Force stood at attention before their commanders and the outstanding ones received pins from Aluf Dan Tolkovsky, O.C. Air Force, and Sgan-Aluf Ram Ron. The rest were given their wings.

Hundreds of homing pigeons then fluttered over the stadium, having been released by Air Gadna. The pigeons circled the flag-ringed stadium. Coloured balloons carrying the banner "Wings to Youth" went up into the blue.

Particularly smart in their white uniforms which accentuated their well-tanned faces and bare arms, Navy Gadna demonstrated rhythmic gymnastics with life belts and rope climbing. The sails of 10 large sailing boats were raised at the end of the rally, reflecting the glare of giant searchlights switched on as darkness fell.

Border Police Join Natanya's 'Party'

NATANYA, Thursday. — A parade of Border Police, on foot, mounted on horses and riding in jeeps and armoured cars passed through the crowded streets of this town this afternoon to help it celebrate its 20th anniversary. The march past, which included a tracking dog detachment, was taken by the Minister of Police, Mr. Bechor Shitreet, the Acting Inspector General of Police, Mr. Amos Ben Gurion, Mayor Oved Ben Ami and high-ranking police officers.

Sports events were held in the morning. The sharp-shooting results were good, with Inspector Dan Rafaeli scoring 47 out of a possible 50 points. The winners were awarded cups and medals donated by the O.C. Border Police, the Municipality and Local and District Councils in the Northern Sharon and Emek Hefer.

After the contests, Mr. Ben Gurion greeted the police officers and men. Among the guests present was the veteran Shomer Mr. Avraham Shapiro.

The parade was followed by a party arranged by the Mayor for guests and high-ranking officers in his home, and a general celebration held for the police in the Municipal amphitheatre in the evening.

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi is to be made an Honorary Citizen of Natanya in a ceremony tomorrow morning.

("Natanya Can Look Back"—P. 8)

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1,750 sq metres,
off swimming pool,
Ideally suited for building a hotel
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No marks even on the most sensitive skin.
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Experienced Secretary-Typist for Advocate's Office
Hebrew, English, German typing required. Send curriculum vitae to P.O.B. 1282, Jerusalem. State salary expected.

Rina (nee Bolfer) and *Abraham Lewkowitz*
are happy to announce the birth of their
Daughter
Tel Aviv, Oct. 12, 1954.

To the Gorali Family
Our deepest sympathy on your great loss, the tragic death of
Dr. A. GORALI
'LUD'
Cigarette Factory Ltd.

10,000 Tons Mixed Cargo from Germany

HAIFA, Thursday. — A shipment of nearly 10,000 tons of German Reparations goods arrived here in the s.s. Meir Dizengoff on Tuesday. The goods included large quantities of metals, machine parts, natural rubber, cotton and silk yarns, pharmaceuticals and surgical instruments and equipment.

Other items included eight tons of blank railway tickets and machinery for printing them; blank discs for coins; several teleprinters; equipment for a sugar refinery; 500 handcuffs and 100 foot manacles; 775 motor tires and tubes; two cases of Leica cameras; photographic paper; 821 kilograms of glass panes; 600 kg. of synthetic wax; 20 tons of washing machines and laundry equipment; one case of thermometers and a quantity of paints and dyes.

The ship also brought some goods from Rotterdam, including considerable quantities of baby food and pure cocoa butter.

Sign Agreement For Ship Purchases

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The formal agreement concerning the purchase by the Shilumim Corporation of ships for Israel's merchant marine was signed at the Tel Aviv Kirya yesterday, the Corporation announced today. Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Director General of the Ministry of Finance, and his deputy, Mr. Mordecai Zagagi, signed on behalf of the Ministry; Mr. Yoest Barpal and Mr. Zvi Yehieli on behalf of ZIM and Mr. Hillel Dan, Managing Director of the Shilumim Corporation and Mr. Y. Fischer, head of its Finance Department, on behalf of the Corporation.

The agreement, ratifying previous *aides memoires* and covering the largest single item yet purchased by the Reparations Corporation, concerns the purchase for ZIM of 7,000-ton cargo vessels valued at 28m. marks.

'ZIVION' DEAD AT 86

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Dr. Ben Zion Hoffman, noted Yiddish writer under the pen-name of "Zivion", died here today at the age of 86. Until the day of his death he wrote regularly for the "Jewish Daily Forward" of which he was an editorial staff member since 1916.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., Oct. 16, 1954.
ORLY Central Carmel Tel. 6262
2nd Week
"HARVEY"
James Stewart—Josephine Hull
3 Perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.00
ORION 2nd Week Tel. 4320
John Wayne Maureen O'Hara in John Ford's Academy Award "THE QUIET MAN"
Technicolor
ATHENON 2nd Week Tel. 3033
M.G.M.'s Music & Merriment "SMALL TOWN GIRL"
Technicolor
Jane Powell—Farley Granger—Ann Sothern
PEER Israel Premiere 2nd Week Tel. 2322
Jean Simmons, Donald Houston — in THE BLUE LAGOON
In glorious Technicolor
GAL OR Tel. 6267
Evening Performances at 6.45 p.m., 9 p.m.
3rd Week
"ONE MINUTE TO ZERO"
Ann Blyth — Robert Mitchum
Matin.: Fri., Sun., Mon.
"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"
Wed., Thurs.
"SADDLE TRAMP"
MORIAH Tel. 4279
Margo and Gene Crampton in EVERYTHING I HAVE IS YOURS
Technicolor
CARMEL Open Air Tel. 2026
Sat. and Sun.
THE BLACK GOLD
Anthony Quinn—Kathrin De Mille
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.,
BIG GRANDE
John Wayne — Maureen O'Hara
AMPHI Tel. 4018
Bette Davis — Sterling Hayden in THE STAR
ORAN Tel. 6017
3rd Week
After 20 weeks' success in Tel Aviv
Silvana Mangano, Ralf Vallone "ANNA"
A "Forum" Release
ARMON Tel. 6261
Israel Premiere
PUCCINI
Gabrielle Ferretti—Martha Toren
Voices of Benjamino Gigli, Antonietta Stella
Technicolor
Hebrew & English subtitles superimposed
HEN DOR Tel. 5421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
SON OF PALEFACE
Bob Hope — Jane Russell
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
YES, SIR, THAT'S MY BABY
Donald O'Connor — Gloria De Haven
Technicolor

Jordan Goes To Polls Tomorrow

Jordanians will go to the polls tomorrow to elect their new Parliament which will be composed of 30 deputies each from Arab-held Palestine and Jordan. The new Parliament will convene on October 21.

All but two of the deputies in the former House will run again as candidates. Parliament was dissolved in June by Premier Tewfik Abu'l Huda because of its stiff opposition to government policy, particularly with regard to relations with Britain, British aid, and British control of the Arab Legion and the National Guard.

One tribal candidate, Sheikh Hamed Ibn Jaza from Ma'an has been elected unopposed. The candidates include seven Christians, two Circassians, the rest being Moslems.

Altogether 132 candidates are running on individual tickets only, there being no party representatives. Among them are former Premier Said el Mufti, and six members of the present Cabinet.

Three of the four political parties which have applied for permission to operate, have been refused licences, while a large number of opposition newspapers and other publications have been suspended.

Municipal elections in Jordan will take place on November 5.

740 COME FROM SHIP TO FARM

HAIFA, Thursday. — Four hundred and seventy four immigrants from North Africa arrived here in the s.s. Golden Isles this evening. Three Jewish Agency officials travelled in the ship from Marseilles and registered the newcomers on the way. This evening final registration was carried out on board, and the newcomers will be transferred to agricultural settlements throughout the country at dawn tomorrow.

The s.s. Jerusalem is due here this evening with 268 immigrants who will also be sent to farms immediately.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Sat., Oct. 16
ALLENBY 3rd week
William Wyler's DETECTIVE STORY
Kirk Douglas, Eleanor Parker
ARMON-DAVID Tel. 20934
2nd Week
The Hit of the season!
Rita Hayworth — Jose Ferrer in MISS SADIE THOMPSON
Columbia Pictures
CHEN Air Conditioned
SHANE
A great picture on the new panoramic screen with Alan Ladd — Jean Arthur, Van Heflin.
A George Stevens production.
The first picture specially made for the wide screen.
EDEN 2nd week
Moishe Oisher, famous singer, in the Yiddish musical
THE YOUTH FROM VILNA
ESTHER Air Conditioned
6th week
You'll fall in love with M.G.M.'s
LILI
MIGDALOR 4th week
"STARS of the RUSSIAN BALLET"
starring the famous prima-ballerina Galina Ulanova, etc.
MOGRABI 5th week
Nimos Seville in the Mexican production FORBIDDEN WOMEN
OPHIR 4th week
Les Deux Verites
with Michel SIMON
ORION
A great new star
Richie Andrusco in the All-American Hit
LITTLE FUGITIVE
Winner of Silver Lion Award at the Venice Film Festival
SHDEROTH
Tel Aviv Premiere!
The English Prize Winner
HUE AND CRY
The Film that's different
TAMAR
MEL FERRER
(Star of the year)
BRAVE BULLS
A Picture of Love, Passion ... and Genuine Bull-Fights
A "Columbia" Picture
Matinee 1 Continuous From 2.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.
AIR-CONDITIONED!
YARON Air Conditioned
2nd week
Richard Conte — Linda Christian
Slaves of Babylon
The last savage days and sinful nights of mighty Babylon.

CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF WORLD LITERATURE
PRESENTS
Sat., Oct. 16 at 6.30 p.m.
JEAN
Beit Hahalutzot 3 Rehov Yalag, Haifa
COMEDY BY LADISLAUS BUS-FEKETE
Reading in German
Tickets: Grunberger's Booking Office, 13 Rehov Shapiro, Haifa, Tel. 3633 and at the box office.

Vienna Cafe, Haifa
Ha'atzmaut Rd., Corner Reh. Habankim, Tel. 66194
Re-opened Under New Management
Oriental and European Cuisine — all beverages.
BREAKFAST — LUNCH — DINNER
Moderate prices.

German Court Rules Hitler Is Dead

BERCHTESGADEN, Thursday (Reuter). — Hitler is dead beyond doubt, the District Court here announced today.

The court, which is dealing with a request by an Austrian tribunal to issue an official death certificate, said that "according to an investigation carried out so far there can be no doubt that Hitler committed suicide in April, 1945, in his Berlin bunker chancellery."

The court ruling had also been requested by Eva Braun's relatives to enable the settlement of property claims.

BEIJING. — The three Western High Commissioners have protested to the Soviet High Commissioner about the "bombing" of a British European Airways Elizabethan airliner in the Berlin air corridor last month, it was announced yesterday.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Festival Concert
in honour of
Mr. Fredric R. Mann
Conductor:
IGOR MARKEVITCH
TEL AVIV:
Tuesday, Oct. 26,
8.30 p.m.,
"Ohel Shem" Hall.
PROGRAMME: Symphony No. 6 ("Pathetique") — Tchaikovsky;
Sextet and Aria from Mozart's "DON GIOVANNI" with a cast of ITALIAN OPERA SINGERS;
Overture "William Tell" — Rossini.
Tickets: Sale at the Orchestra's Office, 56 Allenby Road, 11-2, 4-6.
Prices: IL.3.- 2.500, 3.-, 3.500, 4.-, 4.500, 5.-.

Cables in Brief

FAISAL. — Lebanon followed Jordan in demanding postponement of the Arab League Council session on October 21 in Cairo because of the visit to Beirut of King Faisal of Iraq.

SENTENCED. — Three men were sentenced to death in Bangkok on Wednesday for conspiracy in the assassination of King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand in June, 1946.

DEATH. — Benjamin Seaborn Rowntree, a rich cocoa magnate who spent his life studying poverty and became one of Britain's great sociologists, died in London on Thursday. He was 83.

Dolphin Diary

Published by the Dolphin House Hotel and Country Club, Shavei Zion-on-sea (half hour from Haifa), Tel. Nahariya 100, or Tel Aviv 62025.

Friday, Oct. 15.

. . . only two more weeks of lovely autumn days and the greatest season in DOLPHIN HISTORY comes to an end.

It has been an unforgettable year of great events, of happy holidays for thousands in Israel and overseas . . . to all our friends, old and new, we send our greetings and our thanks.

. . . and now, as the Fund finale, there'll be a SIMHAT TORAH DANCE with augmented orchestra in the Winter Garden on Monday evening, Oct. 18. Please reserve your tables in advance.

. . . and on Oct. 29 — 31 meet your friends at a FAREWELL WEEKEND featuring a special programme of games, competitions and dancing in DOLPHIN STYLE.

. . . and then 'Lehitraot' in the Spring of 1955.

PIPING HOT SHASHLIK, KABAB, HUMUS, TCHINA
Come and Bring Your Tourist Friends to:
SAVOYA
JAFFA: Boustros Street opposite the clock.
The only first-class restaurant serving real ORIENTAL FOOD
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY Arrangement of home parties

I have returned from LONDON and PARIS with the latest models, and will again be at the disposal of my esteemed clients from October 15.
TERY ROSENTHAL
Haute Couture
79 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh, Tel Aviv.

Miriam Bat-Arzi Children's Ballet
on Saturday, October 16, 1954 at 11 a.m., at the
Carmel Piccadilly, Tel. 6277, Haifa
Children admitted only when accompanied by adults.
Admission Free Refreshment obligatory.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Acceptance of new members and sale of a limited number of Season Tickets on Sunday, Oct. 17, 1954, and Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1954, from 3 to 6.30 p.m., at Beit Harofe, Wingate Ave. Telephone 3659.
OPENING CONCERT: The FARNESS QUARTET (Sascha Farness, Berta Rogoff, Gideon Rosbir, Ewi Harel-Warschauer).
PROGRAMME: String Quartets by Mozart, Shostakovitch and Dvorak.

The General Federation of Labour in Israel
SEAMEN'S UNION
Cultural Department
THE SEAMEN'S BALL
will take place at the WINDSOR Hotel, Carmel Ave., on Saturday, October 16, 1954, at 8 p.m.
All Sailors and their families are invited.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, October 16
ARNON Tel. 4823 2nd week
United Artists Presents
ISRAEL PREMIERE
The most fabulous hero in all adventure history, in glorious technicolor
ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE
Starring: Dan O'HERLIHY with James Fernandez (as Friday)
EDEN Tel. 3829
3 WEEK 3
Cyd Charisse — Fred Astaire
Oscar Levant — Nanette Fabray
in THE BAND WAGON
by Technicolor. Songs by Howard Dietz & Arthur Schwartz
Morning Perf. at 10.30 a.m.
1) The Wild North.
2) Metroscopic (3-Dimension).
EDISON Tel. 4056
FOURTH WEEK
Amedeo Nazzari—Yvonne Sanson
I FIGLI DI NESSUNO
(Nobody's Children)
The film broke all audience records in Jerusalem Cinema history. Hebrew-English Subtitles. Also today at 3 p.m.
ORGIL Tel. 81486
After a long run in Tel Aviv we bring the greatest drama of the year
I CONFESS
With: Ann Baxter — Academy Award Winner, Montgomery Clift (of "From Here to Eternity" fame). Director: The unmatchable Alfred Hitchcock
Today at 3: CAPTAIN KIDD
ORION 2nd week
The wisdom of King Solomon! Fabulous Splendor! The sensual beauty of
The Queen of Sheba
Hebrew & French Subtitles
No complimentary tickets.
ORNA 2nd week
FERNANDEL
in his greatest new film of 1954
Fruit Defendu
with: Francoise ARNOUL
No complimentary tickets.
"RON" 2nd week
The three celebrated Stars: Ann TODD — Claude RAINS Trevor HOWARD in the great dramatic story
THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS
Israel Premiere—Hebrew-French subtitles. Based on the famous novel by H.G. Wells. From Sun., Oct. 17, at 10.30 & 2.30:
THE THIEF OF BAGHDAD
STUDIO 5th week
Sat. at 8.30 p.m. only
ENCORE
Glenn Jones — Nunzio Patrick
Also today at 3 p.m.
Hebrew-French subtitles
ZION HALL
Israel Premiere
Burt LANCASTER — Shirley BOOTH, Academy Award Winner, "Best Actress of the Year," overwhelmingly acclaimed for her performance in
Come Back, Little Sheba
Superb and profound artistry such as the Screen has seldom presented!
Hebrew and French subtitles — No Complimentary Tickets
TEL-OR SECOND WEEK TEL. 3270
ROBERT NEWTON—LINDA DARNELL—WILLIAM BENDIX
Epic conflict via 6th romantic peril
BLACKBEARD THE PIRATE

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Friday, October 15, 1954.
Tishri 16, 5715. — Sefer 16, 5714

Cyprus Bases: British Investing £30m

By ARIS C. RUSSELL

NICOSIA. — BRITAIN'S £30,000,000 plan to turn Cyprus into the nerve centre of Middle East defence is now well under way. The giant project which includes the construction of two major cantonements, an airfield and a number of smaller establishments will take some five years to complete.

While Britain plans to invest over £30,000,000 in military installations in her only remaining eastern Mediterranean territory, the Cypriot Greek clamour for Enosis (union with Greece) becomes more and more vociferous. Archbishop Makarios, who leads the Enosis movement, has already declared that British troops will be welcomed to the island "only after Enosis has been achieved." Until then, the anti-British priest politician has said, they will find themselves in a "hostile atmosphere." But the words of the 41-year-old Patriarch are not taken seriously by British planners.

At Dekhelia, Episcopi and Akrotiri, as well as a number of other places on the island, ground is being levelled and foundations laid. New roads are ribboning across the island, linking one new camp to another and to the island's main towns. Telephone cables, electricity and water supplies are all being laid on. All the varied activities involved in turning virgin land into a series of military townships are in progress.

The three main projects are: Episcopi.—Here a five-kilometre stretch of land in the southwest of the 13 kilometres from the port of Limassol, will become the army and airforce Middle East Headquarters, from which a whole network of military camps and airfields from Malta to the Persian Gulf will be controlled.

More than half the total sum will be spent on this project, which envisages the building of offices, workshops, family quarters, barracks, messes and so on to house the 3,000 men and women who will operate the headquarters, plus their families.

Earthquake Proof

One special feature of buildings at Episcopi is that they will be "earthquake-proof," contractors claim. This is an important fact when it is remembered that Episcopi is only a few miles from the area devastated last year by the earthquake which hit the island, killing 40 and rendering more than 30,000 people homeless.

Akrotiri. — Also on the island's southwest coastal plain, only a few miles from Episcopi, is to be one of the Middle East's biggest airfields, built for the RAF. It is expected that the Americans will ultimately share it. The runways here will be long enough to take the newest and largest aircraft including atom bombers. The cost of this project has not been revealed but it is expected to run into several millions.

Dekhelia. — On the southeast of the island half way between the ports of Larnaca and Famagusta, work has been going on for the past 18 months on the building of a cantonement planned as the British army's model garrison, which will also become the fifth largest town of Cyprus. This is in line with the Army's revised policy of replacing dingy, outdated barrack blocks with Spartan amenities by modern buildings with sufficient comforts and conveniences to make soldiering an attractive career without making army life too "soft."

This cantonement which will house the island's own brigade of defence troops and families is estimated to cost £13,000,000. Already £2,000,000 has been spent on the first phase of construction. The administrative blocks, workshop and barrack rooms are up and await only the finishing coats of paint.

Besides these main projects, other plans for developing Cyprus as the Middle East defence headquarters include the building of two ports, one near Dekhelia and the other near Limassol. This is essential, as the existing harbour facilities are inadequate for civilian needs without the additional burden of military traffic. A military store depot costing £500,000 is also to be built just outside Larnaca, on the south coast of the island.

Move Next Month

With all this building, most of which will take several years to complete, preparations are proceeding to receive the army and airforce headquarters, which are due to move in from the Canal Zone next month.

Until the Episcopi project is ready the headquarters staffs are to be housed temporarily in the island's capital of Nicosia.

Just outside the Venetian-walled town, the present Cyprus garrison headquarters will shortly vacate its premises and make way for the incoming units of the Middle East headquarters. A nissen-hutted camp five kilometres outside the capital is being prepared to house the Cyprus garrison administrators for the next few years.

More than 100 houses have also been rented for periods of from one to five years as married quarters for headquarters staff pending the completion of accommodation at Episcopi.

Natanya Can Look Back On 25 Years of Success

By AHARON EVEN-CHEN

WHEN the first settlers of Natanya, young people from established colonies in Judea, in Galilee and in the Shomron, pitched their tents in 1928 on 1,400 dunams of land they had obtained from the Sheikh of Um Chaled, the Arab chieftain declared that the six pounds per dunam which he charged them were the caretaker fee that was due to him and his ancestors for guarding the land over the centuries until the Jews should return, and not the value of the land.

The 25 years that have elapsed since have proved how right the old sheikh was. To date IL.70m. have been invested in the 5,000 dunams of Natanya's built-up areas — its 400 residential houses, its 360 factories and shops, its 31 public buildings. The city's annual budget is IL.1.75m. — it was PL.115 in 1929— of which very nearly half, by the way, goes for education. Its population is 35,000, of which 7,000 attend its elementary and secondary schools. It is an industrial centre, an important resort — and it grows oranges as it always did.

First in Area

Natanya was the first Jewish settlement to arise between Hadera and Kfar Saba. Tel Mond and Kfar Yona were founded later, and in the following year Joshua Hankin redeemed the Wadi Khawarit (Emek Hefer). Until the Jewish National Fund dried the marshes of the Wadi Falik and the Emek Hefer, the pioneers of Natanya suffered heavily from malaria. But they had built their villages on the proposition of attracting Jewish capital from abroad to plant citrus crops, and in this they were successful. With the proceeds of the wages of the foreign owners (some of whom were from England and the U.S.) they built up their farms—slowly, for they received no allocations from the national funds.

The first public loan to Natanya's settlers, amounting to LP.1,000, came in 1930. It was used to build the village's first ten little red-roofed houses, which stand to this day on Smilansky St., the street of Natanya's veterans, a peaceful rustic isle amid the town's bustle.

The decisive turn of Natanya into an urban locality came in 1936, with the approval by Sir Arthur Wauchope, the High Commissioner, of a town plan for the growing settlement, increasing its area to 12,000 dunams (it is 29,000 today) and in turn making it possible to utilise its natural advantages as the centre of a large farm area, as a connecting link between Haifa and Tel Aviv, and as a bathing and summer resort. There were also political factors: it was important to build up an urban Jewish centre opposite Arab Tulkarem. Attempts were also made to attract industry to Natanya, and the first was Primason's (now Priman's) Israel's oldest cannery, now located in Ramat Gan.

'Illegal' Settlers

Two factors were responsible for Natanya's rapid development. One was the "illegal" immigration of 1938-40, during which most of the thousands of Jews disembarked at night along the Natanya shore settled there. The other was the diamond industry, brought to the town from Belgium and Holland in 1940, creating a local prosperity and giving their livelihood to over 2,500 breadwinners. Even now that the diamond industry has come back to life in the Low Countries and in Germany, Natanya's diamond-cutting and polishing plants still employ 800 workers.

Factory after factory has been set up in Natanya since the war: leather, iron products, perfumes, beer, automotive parts, paints, furniture, textiles, condensers. Some of these are exported. Two industrial zones have been set up in addition to the diamond area, and investors from the entire Diaspora are represented.

Natanya has absorbed 25,000 immigrants since the inception of the State, and housing projects for them comprise over 3,500 units. A magnificent 32m. Malben project to accommodate 500 aged persons has just been completed.

"Eli says one doesn't have to go to Ashkelon to study Philistine culture."

Look Before You Lick

By OLGA LYNDFORD

THE National Stamp Exhibition now being held at the Rehavia Gymnasium in Jerusalem must certainly be of great interest to philatelists, but it is absolutely fascinating to those — like myself — who know nothing at all about stamps except that they are things you stand in a queue to buy at the post office. Philately, I had always supposed, was a hobby for schoolboys who look like old gentlemen, and old gentlemen who look like schoolboys.

But nothing of the kind! It appears that all sorts of people are addicts, millions of them all over the world; that many of them collect Israel stamps (Israel stamps are the most collected foreign stamps in the U.S.) and that therefore the Philatelic Services of our Post-Office makes a very fine profit in sterling for the Government every year.

Of course, as a non-collector, I was probably most interested in all the wrong things. I found nothing exciting about one item which I was told was outstanding, a sheet of very ordinary-looking 30-pruta stamps which are now worth several hundred pounds mainly because they have fewer perforations than usual. Some original "Penny-Blacks," the first stamps ever printed, of which even I have heard, did not seem to excite anyone very much.

"Beautiful" items seem to be stamps in which a dot or dash, hardly to be seen with the naked eye, is either out of place or missing, or where again the perforations are missing. This, which is a mere minor nuisance to the ordinary person, means to a philatelist that the stamp is worth anything up to a thousand times its face value. Why this should be, only a philatelist can tell you, and when he has, you probably won't be much wiser.

There are rooms devoted to various periods and countries, some stamps in their natural state and others stuck on envelopes, which you have to call "covers." There is a certain charm in these envelopes — sorry, covers — addressed by hands long since dead, their contents long forgotten; but you have to look intelligently at the postmarks instead.

The Israel Post Office has a large exhibition of its own. There you can see, all in photographs, how stamps are produced from sketches through proofs to the finished article.

There are groups of drawings submitted for stamps, showing those that were rejected as well. Occasionally the rejected seem to the uninitiated — and sometimes to the initiated as well — to be far the superior. One group by Jean David, for instance, representative of modern Israel art, would be a joy to stick on any letter.

In the same room — all the work of Mr. O. Wallish, who designed the special stamps which came out for the Exhibition — was a large frieze showing the way of a letter from mailing to delivery and the amazing number of processes and hands it passes through. Now I know why it sometimes takes a letter a week to travel 30 kilometres! Here also there are two telephones with their works in glass cases, showing you what happens when you dial a number.

Anyway, judging from the enthusiasm of the public swarming into the Exhibition, it will be a great success. It has certainly been well and carefully organised. And when I buy stamps in the future I hope that some of the little holes will be missing. I shall certainly look very carefully before I lick.

Russian Jews' Private Post

By S. NISSENBAUM

THERE were six post offices for every 10,000 inhabitants in Germany at the turn of the century; there were five in England, ten in the United States, 11 in Switzerland — and 0.7 in Russia. That is to say, the average Czarist post office served nearly 15,000 persons. Since even in the thickly-settled Moscow district there was in 1897 only one post office to every 118 villages, the mail could not be said to have been handled very efficiently.

The "Postal Reforms" of 1832 reduced the number of postal tariffs in force in Russia to a mere 52 — one for every district. In addition, letters were subject to the sum total of the charges of all the districts through which they went. The service was excruciatingly slow, and not at all sure. In "The Inspector-General" Gogol describes how the postmasters would read all the mail that went through their hands and abstract any letters they wanted.

In contrast to this muddle, from the end of the 18th century to the end of the 19th century, when their mailers were accused of collaborating with Polish insurgents, Russia's Jews operated a mail service that was fast and efficient and assured fair rates and complete secrecy to its users, to such an extent that even the Russian Army availed itself of it especially during the War of 1812.

The postman was the Jewish cart driver, who carried the letters committed to his care from town to town; the post offices were the inns and taverns, generally kept by Jews. There was even an express service, provided by special messengers. While some Russian villages did not learn of the death of Alexander III in 1894 until over a year later, news travelled from one end of the Pale of Settlement to the other in a matter of days via the Jewish mail.

Secrecy 'Preserved'

Although there were no envelopes, folding the letter and inscribing the magic formula *Bahadrag* ("may the one who opens this be excommunicated according to the edict of Rabbi Gershom") ensured absolute secrecy. And although there were no stamps, the initials *Shat (Sh'har Tirhai)*, followed by a figure, indicated the total charge that the recipient was to pay.

Readers' Letters

PHOTOGRAPHING EXCAVATIONS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I am sorry that my absence from the country has prevented me from commenting on P.K.'s letter to you concerning the official ban on photographing at the excavations at Caesarea.

There is no ban on photographing at Caesarea in general (as for instance in the so-called Hippodrome, or the Crusader's sea-gate, etc.). The prohibition concerns only the excavated area and the remains revealed there. It is not an unusual or extraordinary measure. It is applied to all excavations the world over, as long as no official report is published by the excavator on his work.

Just as no author or composer would consent to a stranger publishing jointed or disjointed fragments of his opus, so no excavator can consent to anyone's walking onto his dig and taking pictures of what he has done or discovered. It is impossible to distinguish between a visitor who wishes to photograph for his private edification and one who may intend to publish his snaps. Excavators who have shown kindness to visitors and have allowed them to take pictures on their digs, have time and again been penalised by premature and unauthorised publication of such pictures, frequently resulting in misleading statements and deductions falsely attributed to the excavators themselves. It makes no difference whether such publication and results were intentional or unintentional.

In many countries, no visitors are allowed to visit sites in the process of excavation, not only while actual work is in progress, but as long as the excavation is not completed; exception is made only for scholars who are directly interested in the scientific results achieved, and sometimes not even in such cases.

The Department of Antiquities, fully aware of the fact that the public in this country is greatly interested in archaeological activities and that these form a special attraction for foreign visitors as well, has thrown open all the areas in the process of excavations to all those who wish to visit them, both during actual work on these sites and between seasons. It gladly bears with the additional trouble and inconvenience that such visits cause. The Department has even tried for a short time to differentiate between amateur snaps, made by casual visitors or tourists, and photographs taken by professionals, but unfortunately, the results did not justify the continuation of this distinction so that the Department now itself construed to re-impose the general ban.

May I also add that lately an international body has been discussing a set of recommendations concerning archaeological matters. Among the subjects discussed was also the question of visits to excavation sites and what is to be permitted or forbidden on such sites.

The Department of Antiquities has tried to explain this matter briefly in a notice put up at the entrance to the excavation area at Caesarea.

Yours etc.,
E. YEIVIN
Director of Antiquities
Jerusalem, September 27.

THIS WEEK...

Security Israel lodged a claim with the MAC that Egypt's detention of the Bat Galim and her crew constituted an act of aggression. Following Col. Brewster's appointment as Chairman of the Jordan MAC Israel announced her intention of attending future meetings. A pilgrim on Mt. Zion hit by a sniper died in hospital. Uniformed Jordanians who made a grenade attack on three army trucks in the Lydda area were put to flight and one killed. Three Israel Border policemen were sentenced to life imprisonment for shooting last year two Arabs encountered on the border. The first public graduation parade of officer cadets was held in the Capital, and the Gadna held its first rally at the Ramat Gan stadium.

Labour A Cabinet committee investigating national productivity reported that far too many people are engaged in unproductive occupations. The bakers' threatened strike was averted when the Government's proposals to lower the price of flour and re-investigate conditions in the industry were accepted. Mr. Ben Gurion addressed Hanoar Haoved's conference in Haifa.

Festivals and Festivities Hundreds made the annual *Succot* pilgrimage to Mt. Zion and many thousands more ate out under their home-made tabernacles. The Israel Archaeological and Exploration Society opened its annual congress, this year held at Ashkelon. One hundred years of Jerusalem stamps were marked with a special exhibition.

Yesterday's Press

Return to MAC Welcomed

COMMENTING on Israel's return to the MAC, "Davar" (Histadrut) says that a new beginning has been made: if Jordan does not provoke new incidents, the U.N. observers will be able to concentrate on ways and means of improving the situation in the border region. If the Jordanians are ready to accept such constructive proposals the return of Israel to the MAC may well serve as a first step to a general settlement.

A somewhat less optimistic view is held by "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) which recalls the bitter disappointments of the past. The new U.N. chiefs are undoubtedly sincere but they will be able to do little in the face of Jordan aggression, such as the recent attack near Ben Shemen, and its aftermath, when the Arab Legion refused to accept the body of one of the attackers. However, says the paper, under certain conditions the Israel-Jordan MAC may help to ease the situation.

"Ha'aretz" (Non-Party) deals in its first leader with Israel-Soviet cultural relations and says that Israel should put up with the fact that there can be no full reciprocity on Russia's part. In a second editorial, the paper comments on the recent trials against Egyptian Jews charged with the responsibility for the Black Saturday riots of 1952 and the intention to provoke new incidents. The paper recalls that the investigation against the Fascist leader, Ahmed Hussein, who was the man behind the Black Saturday, was dropped long ago. Ahmed Hussein's friends in the present government, such as the Fascist leader, Fathi Ridwan (who has become a Communist sympathizer in our time) have apparently advised Gamal Abdul Nasser as to the ways and means of extracting confessions. As a result, two of the young Jewish women arrested have tried to commit suicide. The paper draws attention to the seriousness of the situation of Egypt's Jews today.

Gadna Training

"Zmanim" (Progressive) reprints in full and without comment the article on "Judaism" in the "Short Philosophical Dictionary" published in Moscow in 1954. Editorially "Zmanim" deals with the pre-military training given to Israel youth in the Gadna and says that division into orthodox and non-orthodox sections should be prevented. Generally speaking, a broad and representative public board should control Gadna activities.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) comments on housing projects and demands that those who are in greatest need should be given priority: In the draft budget, however, only IL.6 out of IL.30 have been allocated to the housing of new immigrants.

Radio Review

Poob Points Up Lack of Humour

THE revival of an episode of A.A. Milne's 'Winnie the Pooh' in the Children's Hour last week brought back memories of a delightful series of broadcasts. Its disarming charm and humour provided qualities noticeably lacking from most of our broadcasting.

The consistent grimness of the programmes constitutes a serious defect. The very occasional attempts at humour are awkwardly self-conscious, and tend to start from the premise that everyone is going to be funny, even if it kills them. The results are generally lamentable. This type of endeavour (especially prevalent around Purim time) leans heavily on imported fun (via gramophone records) or on Jewish literature of 50 years ago (Shalom Aleichem, Mendele, etc). The local contribution is frequently the playing of records at wrong speeds, which seems to be regarded by producers as screamingly funny.

Where is our native humour? There might not be an abundance of satire and humorous self-criticism in the country but it is far from lacking. On the theatrical plane, it has been provided from time to time by the Matatei and Li-La-Lo companies. Over the air, it is almost dead, with the exception of a rare piece, ostentatiously labelled 'humoresque' in case anyone should take it seriously.

The most simple types of humour, which in other countries form the mainstay of radio programmes, are missing. There is no such thing as a comedian with a stock of gags and jokes. There is no conception of a 'sustaining' show built around comedy types. The odd attempt at humour in the sole variety show — 'Noah's Ark' — tends to consist of an actor from a serious theatre reading a 'feuilleton,' and hoping that this literary cloak will mask its lapse.

The crying need for humour is illustrated by the success of the visits of Dulgan and Schumacher — or the records of Danny Kaye. The time has arrived for a complete overhaul of radio programmes and techniques. If one of the objects of radio is to keep the people happy, there should be more revues and less reviews.

SUNDAY'S Children's Hour was one in a monthly series 'From the World of Youth.' It started familiarly enough with recordings at the conference of a youth movement, but struck fresh ground in the second part which incorporated interviews with young people working in the streets of Jerusalem — a newspaper vendor, a 'sabra' seller, a boy peddling New Year cards, etc. The basic intention was admirable, and the children interviewed were captivating. Unfortunately, the interviewers intervened. It seems that the Children's Hour suffers from the same lack of suitable interviewers as the rest of Kol Yisrael's programmes. 'From the World of Youth' employed at least two, neither of whom could be accounted successful. Thus, at the youth conference, the question was mumbled to one of the girls 'What is your work?', to which the answer came 'I work in the dining room.' Now everyone in the country is fully aware of what that work consists, but the interviewer had to continue. 'And what work do you do in the dining room?'. 'Wash the tables and the dishes' was the enlightening reply.

The male interviewer in the street was even more unfortunate in his tone. He sounded too much like a school inspector out to discover why the boys were not at school. There was a lack of humanity and sympathy in his voice and an unfortunate note of condescension. There was also a tendency to cut the answers short, thus giving the impression that they were being dismissed as unimportant.

The shortcomings on the part of the questioners, as in so many other features, detracted from a well-conceived and well-executed programme. If adequate interviewers cannot be found, interviews should be replaced altogether.

AUDIO

* * *

Pick of Next Week's Listening: The Three-Cornered Hat (tomorrow at 11.50); The Arabesceology Congress (Tuesday at 10.50 a.m.); Simhat Tora recordings (Tuesday at 9.05 p.m.); Sholom Aleichem's "Motel, the Cantor's son" (Thursday at 8.50).

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October 17 and 19, at 8 p.m.

available from Government Tourist Offices at Jerusalem, 5 Rehov Ben Yehuda; Tel Aviv, 19 Ben Yehuda Road; Haifa, 2 Rehov Herzl.

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The Council for the Encouragement of Traditional Aliya

Programme of Holiday Events for Visitors and Guests from Abroad

SABBATH, OCT. 16, 1954. "Tsavta Party" and Dinner at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geulah, Tel Aviv, at 1 p.m. At 7 p.m. Celebrations of "Beit Hasheva" (The Well of the Succot Libations) at the Gan Meir Public Gardens in the presence of the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv and the Mayor of Tel Aviv, and with the participation of the "Hitkarr" Orchestra. "Beit Hasheva" Celebrations at the Savoy Hotel, at 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1954. (Simhat Torah) "Hakafot" in the synagogues. In the evening "Hakafot" in the streets of Tel Aviv, Shekhunat Florentin, Beit Yeshayahu and Ramat Gan.

Further details may be obtained from the Council at the Ministry for Religious Affairs, Tel. [illegible]; details concerning the "Tsavta" Party and Dinners may be obtained from the Savoy Hotel, Tel. 4288. "Tsavta" Parties are arranged at the Savoy Hotel every Sabbath.

CARPE DIEM B-I-E-T

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